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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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CITY ITEMS.

The Mayoralty Question.

In consequence of the publication in the morning papers of a statement from Mr. Lowry's friends it has been deemed proper to publish the following additional evidence:

PITTSBURGH, December 9th, 1865.

At the meeting of the last Mayoralty Convention, Mr. Lowry stated to me that he only asked the nomination for that once—if he got it he would not ask for anything more. JAMES MAWHINNEY,
Eighth Ward.

PITTSBURGH, December 9th, 1865.

This is to certify that I was a delegate for Mr. McCarthy in the last Mayoralty Convention. Mr. Lowry came to my house on the evening preceding the meeting of the Convention, and stated in substance that he thought he ought to have the nomination, and that if we would give it to him he wanted it for but that one time. He repeated to me the same thing at the meeting of the Convention on the following day. I was finally influenced by these statements of Mr. Lowry to assist in making his nomination unanimous.

SAMUEL BARCKLEY,
277 Webster street.

PITTSBURGH, December 9th, 1865.—I was at the meeting of the last Mayoralty Convention, and heard Mr. Lowry say to Mr. McCarthy that he wanted the nomination for that one time only, and after that he would be out of the way. THOS. JONES, Sr.,
Corner of Roberts and Ninth streets.

I also heard Mr. Lowry, at the same place, make a statement to Mr. McCarthy similar to the above.

H. RUTAN, Foreman Spring Department.

Anderson, Cooke & Co., formerly Jones, Boyd & Co.

Mr. J. Harvey Robinson, of 52 Chatham street, who was a warm friend of Mr. Lowry's nomination in the last canvass, authorizes the statement to be made that during the session of the Convention he was sent for to come to it. Upon his arrival he had a conference with some of the other friends of Mr. Lowry, when he was induced to state to an intimate friend of his (a McCarthy delegate) that if Mr. McCarthy was got out of the field, Mr. Lowry would not be in the way in the next race, and that he would be a candidate. Mr. Lowry on the evening previous to the publication of his (Lowry's) letter, he had so informed him.

PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1865.

TO DANIEL O'NEILL, Esq.—Will you please state in writing what you know of any agreement on the part of Mr. Lowry, or his friends, at the time of the last Mayoralty Convention.

Yours, &c., WM. C. MCCARTHY.

PITTSBURGH, Monday, December 11, 1865.

W. C. MCCARTHY, Esq.—Dear Sir: In reply to your note of this morning, inquiring whether I was aware of any arrangement on the part of Mr. Lowry's friends, in the last city convention, through which it was agreed that he should not, as was the case, be a candidate for re-nomination, and asking me, if so, to state what I know of the same, I desire to say that such an arrangement was suggested soon after the delegates assembled, as the easiest mode of settling the difficulty which embarrassed the Convention, and I am further certain that the matter was mentioned to Mr. Lowry, and that the proposed arrangement met with his cordial approval. His words, in effect, were that McCarthy was killing himself by the course he was taking; that he knew he could not get the nomination; that he (Lowry) wanted the office but for one term, and that if McCarthy would withdraw he should have a clear field for the nomination the next time.

Mr. Lowry states now in my hearing his recollection of ever having made such an arrangement either by himself or his friends; and further, that he knew nothing, and knows nothing of the kind, and he is entitled, of course, to the full benefit of his denial; but I have a very distinct recollection of having a conversation with his honor some weeks after his inauguration in which the understanding and agreement was clearly admitted. I had labored zealously, and I am vain enough to believe, effectively to secure Mr. Lowry's nomination, and the vigor which marked the earlier days of his administration so pleased me that in the conversation referred to I took occasion to compliment him on his activity, adding further that if he always gave the same satisfaction he was then giving, he might hold the office for years.

This drew from Mr. Lowry the remark that he would try to do his duty, but that it had been agreed that McCarthy should have a clear field the next time, and he did not know that he could be a candidate. What more passed on the occasion it is unnecessary to say, but I have given above the substance, if not the exact words used by Mr. Lowry in the conversation alluded to, and I have simply to add that you are at liberty to use this note as you see proper. Yours, &c.,

D. O'NEILL.

LETTER FROM T. W. DAVIS.

PITTSBURGH, December 11, 1865.

Messrs. Editors: An anonymous communication in relation to the Mayoralty nomination appears in the morning papers of to-day, in which the following passage occurs:

"While the Committee were preparing their report, Mr. Thomas Davis addressed the writer as follows: 'You will have to go for McCarthy the next term. You have got things all prepared for him.' Or words to that effect. The writer replied: 'O, Mr. Davis, that is further along: two years is a long time to look ahead.' If this is what Mr. Baldwin bases his letter on, he is entitled to the benefit of it.

As the above is calculated not only to mislead the public, but also to put me in a false position, I desire to state in substance what did occur on the occasion referred to, and the circumstances under which the expression attributed to me came to be used. The committee had had before it first, the question who was to be nominated for Mayor, and next, who was to preside over the Convention. The first question was settled by the friends of Mr. Lowry agreeing on behalf that if Mr. McCarthy withdrew he should have a clear field for the nomination, *as far as he was concerned*, the next time, and the second point was arranged by an agreement that Mr. Baldwin should be chosen President of the Convention.

The committee was now about adjourning when I remarked that I understood a ring had been formed to defeat Messrs. McCarthy and Lowry, and that a Mayor and Treasurer, and suggested that some action should be taken on this head. Objection was made, whereupon I remarked, "You have had things so far nearly all your own way; now appoint a committee for Mr. McCarthy, Eichbaum," which, after some discussion, they consented to do, adding further, that they would nominate them for the offices named.

From the above it will be seen that the expression which my anonymous assailant has fixed upon to bolster up his case, was urged, not in reference to Mr. McCarthy at all, and serves not only to show that the reputed answer existed only in the imagination of the writer, but further, that the arrangement which he repudiates was made as stated, and that the writer fully understood it at the time.

Yours, T. W. DAVIS.

Exhibition at Masonic Hall.

The first exhibition of LaRue's Great War Show took place last night. It is a truly wonderful and novel exhibition. Those who would enjoy an entertainment entirely original and novel should go and see this. LaRue besides his Panorama, has a variety of oddities are fully worth the price of admittance.

It is a Fact.

That more suffering, disease and distress is alleviated by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure than by any other one medicinal preparation extant. It is infallible in Dyspepsia, general Debility, Lassitude, Weakness, no Appetite, Indigestion, and is an immediate cure for any Disease of the Stomach and Bowels. For sale by Joseph Fleming, No. 81 Market street.

Silks.

To those wanting Silks of any kind we say go to the great holiday sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Dress Goods

For ladies and misses. Almost any thing wanted in this line can be had at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market st.

Central Park Skating Club.

Proposals will be received until December 16th for the lease of the Restaurant and Skate rooms of the Central Park Skating Company, 9th Ward, Pittsburgh. For further information apply to D. M. Corwin, Superintendent, office Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Penn street, or to John K. Shinn, Jr., Fi. W. C. R'y Co.'s Freight Depot, Penn street.

The Skating Season.

The water has already been let into our two excellent skating ponds, and they will doubtless be covered shortly with beautiful and smooth ice. Now is the time to prepare for this delightful sport, and no better place can be found at which to procure them, than at Day & Hayden's, on Wood street. Their stock is full and all tastes can be suited. Call and see them.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Shawls and Cloaks.

The place to buy these, just now in particular, is unquestionably Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. Remember their great clearance sale.

Shawls from One Dollar.

We have now in stock full lines of fashionable Shawls, from the Breakfast Shawl at one dollar, to the elegant promenade long style of Shawls. Can be found in one stock, at the lowest cash prices. Bates & Bell, 24 Fifth street.

Cloak Manufactory.

Bates & Bell are engaged extensively in this branch of their business. Their stock is complete at all times with the novelties of the season, their prices are at the lowest figures, much lower than the same class of goods can be purchased for in New York, and as they are thoroughly conversant with the retail business, their work will be found complete with saleable goods suitable for the wants of the wholesale trade. 24 Fifth street.

Purviance's Card Photographs.

Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at $5 each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Wholesale Buyers

Of Dry Goods consult your interests by examining the stock of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

Best Place to Buy Ladies' Furs.

At the extensive and popular house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, you will find one of the largest and finest assortments of Ladies' and Misses' Furs ever offered for sale in this city, consisting in part of full sets Hudson Bay Sable, Mink Sable, German Plush, Siberian Squirrel, black and brown Sables, ladies' Fur Hoods, ladies' Skating Caps, gents' fine Fur Caps, Collars and Gloves; all the new styles gents' and boys' hats and caps, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's first class Hat, Cap and Ladies' Fur House, No. 139 Wood street, sign of the large Gilt Hat.

At the Great Semi-annual Sale of Barker & Co., 59 Market street, you can buy muslins and prints cheap. Try and see if it is not so.

Hair Brushes.

It is really a luxury to have a good brush. A poor brush is not worth its room. But if you desire a brush one that contains the best and most penetrating bristle, one that will keep the scalp clean and healthy, thereby preventing the hair from falling off, drop in at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, and purchase one of McClarran & Co. They keep a good assortment in Stock in this line. Our druggists have the control of both ornamented and plain backs in stock consists of both ornamented and plain backs in stock consists of fine articles and perfumery, at the fact the stock of toilet articles and perfumery, at the above house is really superb. 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

For Christmas.

Messrs. H. D. Brecht & Bro., No. 128 Smithfield street, have went to a considerable expense in importing a very heavy stock of Looking-Glasses of every pattern. What more appropriate Christmas present to your wife? Messrs. Brecht & Bro. are among the very first Frame makers in the city, and can put up mirrors in every shape, and design of frame. Give them a call.

The Shaw Case.

MESSRS. EDITORS COMMERCIAL: As this matter has been well ventilated in some of the public journals, and in which the most of the statements were *ex parte* in the opinion of the undersigned, he requests a suspension of public opinion until a judicial investigation be had, at which time he hopes to vindicate his whole action in this unhappy affair. Geo. E. Shaw, 58 Fifth street. December 11th, 1865.

Wardrobes and Willow Chairs.

A great variety, for sale by R. R. Bulger, 45 Smithfield street.

Boots and Shoes.

If you want the most reliable and satisfactory goods in this line at prices which cannot fail to please you, call at South & Ross's, No. 63 Market street, and we feel assured you will not be disappointed. Bear in mind the place, South & Ross's, 63 Market street.

Boy's Private Instruction.

A few lads will be received into the family of the Principal of Beaver Female Seminary and Musical Institute, January 2, 1866. Address Rev. R. T. Taylor.

Don't Be Without One.

There is no family where sewing is to be done should be without one of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines. They do every kind of sewing equally well, and invariably give the most complete and thorough satisfaction. They can be had at Carpenter's, 22 Fifth street, where a large collection of them may always be seen.

The Daily Commercial

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The line of the great Central Pacific Railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific is recommended to be changed as follows:

A line drawn nearly straight through the center of the United States across the continent from coal to coal, from Washington, Baltimore or Philadelphia to San Francisco, through the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Topeka (the capital of Kansas), Denver City, Colorado, and a large number of smaller cities. It passes through the richest agricultural portions of the Union, and the finest mineral regions of Pennsylvania, Missouri, Colorado, Nevada and California.

The Washington correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says:

"At Fort Riley the Pacific Railroad route, as established by Congress, instead of following the line as above described, diverges from the direct western course about one hundred miles to the northwest, making it necessary, in order to reach San Francisco, to again turn about one hundred and twenty-five miles to the South, thus making the total distance from the Pacific railroad two hundred and twenty-five miles longer than it need be, avoiding the rich mineral region of Colorado and Nevada, and burdening every pound of freight and every passenger between the Atlantic and Pacific with the unnecessary expense and delay of two hundred and twenty-five miles of useless transportation, to say nothing of the $12,000,000 thrown away in construction.

THE FRUIT LAND OF MISSOURI.—A gentleman who has spent the greater portion of many years in Missouri, writes to the *St. Louis Republican* that from the bend in the Mississippi where it turns east from the mouth of the Kansas river, running back for scores of miles, and amply protected against south-west winds by a large body of timber up the Missouri and Platte rivers and at the mouth of the Kansas, is one of the most valuable fruit regions ever known. The country is rolling, the soil rich, dry and sweet. The Loess formations on the bluff have a proper mixture of lime, siliceus, marly and sandy matters suitable for the production of fruits. He defies competition in the raising of fruits so fair and delicious as have been grown in that region, especially in peaches, pears and grapes. Certainly, with such a soil, climate, ready markets and facilities for transportation this region will become the paradise of fruit growers.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—The election of Governor Graham to the United States Senate from North Carolina, whose qualifications were that, he had been in the Confederate Senate, and was not pardoned, brought the following sharp reminder to the Legislature of the old North State from President Johnson, through Governor Holden:

"The results of the recent elections in North Carolina have greatly damaged the prospects of the State in the Congress of the United States relations. Should the action and the spirit of the Legislature be in accordance with the tone of the message, it will greatly increase the mischief already done, and might be fatal. It is hoped the spirit and action may manifest the right of all its citizens. I am directed as rather to repair than increase the difficulties under which the State has already placed itself.

WORKS OF ART.—Two beautiful photographic likenesses of Mr. Robert Leonard, of this city, and his mother, are on exhibition at Mr. Whitehead's Gallery, No. 57 Fifth street. The photographs were executed in this city by Mr. Whitehead, and sent to New York, where they were colored—one in oil, the other in India ink—by Mr. John Sartain, Jr. Mr. Leonard is a native of this city, but for some months past has resided in New York, his studio being at the Broadway. The specimens of his skill to which allusion is made, stamp him as being an artist of no ordinary merit, and the Pittsburgh portion of the Gotham city will be gratified to learn of the success he is meeting with in his profession. Any of our citizens wishing to have pictures executed, or enlarged in a truly artistic style, can be accommodated by leaving their orders with Mr. Whitehead, who will forward them to Mr. Earle, in New York.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of this organization will be held this evening in Rev. Dr. Sproull's church, Lacock street, Allegheny. Geo. R. Cochran, Esq., of the firm of Moffit & Cochran, Attorneys at Law, is expected to be present and address the meeting. Mr. Coonran's well defined position at the bar will doubtless attract a large audience, including legal profession, and others interested. The cause of temperance was certainly never more in need of friends than at present. All who may attend to-night will find themselves well repaid for their trouble.

THE FIRE ON SATURDAY NIGHT.—Mr. N. Grattan Murphy, Fire Marshal, yesterday investigated into the origin of the fire on Saturday night at Wilson, Carr & Co.'s dry goods establishment, on Wood street, and has fully discovered that it had been caused by the faulty construction of a flue, through the culpable negligence of the plumbers employed to build it. Seventy-five per cent. of the entire loss was caused by the injudicious throwing of water, after the fire had been extinguished, by the play stream of one of the fire companies.

THE Supreme Court of New York is considering a singularly complicated divorce case. Some time ago, John L. Phelps was divorced from his wife on the ground of adultery with Armand F. Peugnet, of the Consul of France at Cincinnati. Afterward, the lady broke off her acquaintance with Peugnet, and was re-married to Phelps on condition of getting a divorce. Again Peugnet sedoced and drew her away, and again Mr. Phelps obtained a divorce. Peugnet then married her, but now demands a legal separation, on the ground that the marriage was of no validity in law. The case promises to be rather perplexed as to her identity by this time.

PROFESSOR F. ROMER describes, in a recent English paper, a fossil spider which was found in a piece of shale from the coal measures of Upper Silesia. The specimen is beautifully preserved, and in the impression of the body, perfect, with all their segments, and the two palpi, but even the coriacious integument of the body, and the limbs are visible. It is a part of the interest in the discovery of this fossil flea in the fact that hitherto spiders have not been known from any of the Paleozoic rocks in Europe, and that now their existence in the Paleozoic rocks is satisfactorily proved.

MORE PROMOTIONS.—Another list of brevets is now in course of preparation, for publication, by the Adjutant General's office. Among those sent in to Congress on the opening of the session on Monday last, are understood to be the following: To be Major Generals U. S. A., by brevet, Brevet Brigadier General E. D. Townsend, A. A. G.; Brigadier General Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer; Brevet Brigadier General Alexander B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance; Brigadier General James B. Fry, Provost Marshal General; Brevet Brigadier General Charles Thomas, Assistant Quartermaster General. To be Brigadier Generals U. S. A., by brevet, Brevet Colonel Samuel Breck, A. A. G.; Brevet Colonel Robert Williams. To be Colonels U. S. A., by brevet, Lieutenant Colonel Meek ever, Samuel F. Chadfin, Henry Clay Wood.

THE operatic season in Chicago is pronounced by the *Times* of that city to have been satisfactory, both in a financial and an artistic point of view. The opera cloaks were of exceeding variety, but of greater than usual splendor. The waterfalls were very creditable structures, and indicated a lengthy amount of study and attendance on the part of their fascinating wearers. The long curls were as *fait* in their style of hair, and the fashionable parting in the middle of their arms and legs when undecorating for dancing, as of several years ago. The flirtations have been of average frequency and unusual tenderness, and in several instances may lead to the adding of several fingers to the list of the liners' and manumakers' accounts to their present expenditures in the line of tailoring and billiards.

E. M. BRUCE, "late member of the Confederate Congress," and now a banker and cotton-factor in Augusta, Georgia, has presented Gen. John C. Breckinridge a check for $5,000, in consideration, as the "loyal Selma *Times*" says, of "his services in the cause which, though lost, is nevertheless sacred in the memory of us all." Breckinridge having been among the latest and most active of traitors, the amount of his ransom will doubtless be made commensurate with his guilt, but ought to be worth more than Jeff Davis, ought to be well worth the sacrifice he made—of honor, of patriotism and of truth which will forever prevent his redeem in his paper, but can never redeem his name.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.—The order abolishing this corps followed one instituted and forty-nine officers. The enlisted men had nearly all gone long since. General Howard has applied for a large number of the corps officers to assist in the Freedmen's Bureau. The number out has been followed by a great many applications for pensions from the sick and disabled men of that organization.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.—Cincinnati is intensely excited over a disclosure of clerical weakness just made there. The late pastor of the second Presbyterian Church, one of the largest and wealthiest churches in the city, has been arrested in atrocious profligacy. When the facts began to leak out, he confessed his killing to the church, and resigned. A deputy sheriff in his imitative, they did all that was manly. He is charged in the indictment found against him with seduction, and with having, between Pittsburgh and Greensburg, the various communications upon another quarrel, he took sudden leave, promising to return in a few days, but has not done so since leaving Greensburg.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Horrible Butchery of a Family.

THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

Rebel General Withers Elected Mayor of Mobile.

He is Notified He Cannot Serve Until Pardoned.

Tragic End of a Negro Ball.

The House Fired and Dancers Burned to Death.

CAIRO, December 9.

Mobile dates of December 6 contain the following:—

A young man named James Thompson, residing near Brooksville, Mississippi, had a misunderstanding with his father about a title to some property held by the latter, and last Sunday morning James went to his father's house and killed; his mother, two sisters, Jennie and Margaret, and his brother Clay, and attempted to kill his remaining sister, wounding her severely. He then went to the river, where his father was, and attempted to kill him, snapping both barrels of a shot gun at him, and then wounding him with a pistol. The murderer was arrested on Monday, taken to Brooksville, and there hanged by citizens.

C. Mellrose, formerly a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky, publishes a card in the Georgia papers, denying the report that he gave one hundred thousand dollars to John C. Breckinridge.

In the election for Mayor of Mobile, last Monday, General Withers, late of the rebel army, was elected, but all others on his ticket were defeated. Mr. Moulton, his opponent, ran behind his ticket, which, with few exceptions, was elected.

General Withers has been notified by the military authorities that he cannot serve until pardoned.

Memphis papers, received by the Marble City, contain the following:

Recorder Creighton, tried for the murder of Wm. McCormick, an ex-policeman, has been acquitted.

General Dudley, who has given much satisfaction to Tennesseans in his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Memphis, has been superseded by Major A. T. Reeve, well known in Memphis.

Several families of negroes who occupied an old cotton gin, near Mrs. Waring, in Christy county, Mississippi, had a dance some time ago, at which, one of the negroes becoming intoxicated, struck a child, and, burning, fired, a ball passing through Mrs. Young's house. On Saturday night, November 24th, the negroes proposed a second dance, but two hundred and twenty-five miles of useless transportation, to say nothing of the $12,000,000 thrown away in construction. house was surrounded, set on fire, and guards stationed at the doors to prevent escape, and the negroes were driven back into the flames at shot after escaping from the house, and afterward thrown back into the flames. Those who forced their way through the guards, to the number of about fifty, were fired upon, and all but a few killed. Those who escaped were pursued by dogs, and captured.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

The Guerrilla Berry—Lavergne, Tenn., Plundered.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., December 10.—The guerrilla, one-armed Berry, captured yesterday near Bloomfield, was brought here to-day.

The Nashville *Union* contains an account of a party of guerrillas who have been committing depredations upon the residents of Lavergne, Tenn., and carrying the booty across the Cumberland river.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company have just completed a line of road from Pittsburgh to Steubenville, which is probably one of the most profitable roads and run in the most efficient manner, of any in the country. Pittsburgh has always been famous for repairing and depositing of the running gears, this reputation has led to the building of such machines in the interior of the towns through which they pass and repass over this line of railroad. The city is flooded by 500 men, who, in a very quite a minute account of this whole valley and country through which the road passes.

Wealth and its accumulation, the currency of interest and pleasure is not complete until you enter upon and pass up and down the Monongahela river valley, with its iron mines, which pass on to Greensboro, through the rich valley of the Monongahela. We took a trip on board the fine steamer Hudson, Captain Jo. Speers, John S. Morrison and Thomas B. Crawford clerks, and found her accomodations first and gentlemanly. She is a new boat, built and runs like a duck over the water. Upon the bank of the Monongahela river, we passed Brownsville, and numerous and beautiful cotton lands; coal mines, salt and other manufactories, the Lafayette Hotel, and the Monongahela City, of vast magnitude; floating mills, saw mills, and an endless variety of mechanical work, and business, to Greensboro, Pa., and Mc Keesport, Monongahela, Brownsville, and various coal villages built by enterprising coal companies. The whole route is picturesque and very obliging, as they will at all times, day and night, take on board and land from the boat at any point the lodging will be found. In the space of some nine hours you are landed at Greensboro, on the north side, and New Geneva, on the south side, of the river. The trip will be found one of the most delightful and refreshing that have been of average frequency and unusual tenderness, and in several instances may lead to the adding of several fingers to the list of the liners' and manumakers' accounts to their present expenditures in the line of tailoring and billiards.

We procured a fine saddle horse from one of the stables, and went out to "Duncard," the region of gold and silver lodes and salt wells, which are in successful operation, and to our mind, evince beyond a doubt, a vast amount of wealth which will be brought from the hidden pockets of many. Dr. F. L. Kramer, of Greensboro, Greene county, accompanied us through the Westmoreland coal fields, and to the salt wells and derricks. Some of the wells are producing oil to the value of $20 to $30 and upwards, daily. The wells go to perhaps, 1,000 feet deep, and yielded thirteen hundred dollars of gold and silver to the ton of borings. We saw some of the nuggets and gold dust. The process is certainly compare favorably with the mines of Nevada, Utah and the Rocky Mountain gold regions. We were satisfied from the specimens, that this was no idle tale, but a sure and substantial reality. We saw specimens of the ore in Philadelphia, and will soon be in a position to say:

Gold, oil and coal, are now to be found largely here, and if energy and perseverance will do it, the Monongahela valley will be a Golconda. Who will do it. There are several hundred wells here which are paying liberally, one privately owned by Mr. Hamilton, which is netting some two per cent. per month, and is not doing as much as it could, for want of more room to be. The Doctor has paid out over a quarter of a million of dollars here. He is considered a very liberal man and a thorough gentleman.

Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, we have no doubt has sufficient wealth in her own domain, to pay off the National Debt, and not draw to any very great extent upon her resources. All that is wanting is a few capitalists, to engage with a resolute will, to do the work, and her resources will develop wealth and riches unlimited. We are all enterprising as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Messrs. Tevis, Wells and Building, Mill, and the Steamboat Company which ply between Pittsburgh and Greensboro, the various communications upon another quarter, he took sudden leave, promising to return in a few days, but has not done so since leaving Greensboro, but has not done so since leaving Greensboro.

THE FENIAN REFORM.

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE SENATE

John O'Mahony Impeached and Deposed.

Bernard Doran Killian Tried and Removed from the Treasury.

Installation of Vice President Roberts as President of the F. B.

Official Circular to the Organization.

The Old Government Ousted--New System to Operate Immediately.

Demonstrations Throughout the Country.

The proceedings of the Supervisory Branch or Senate of the Fenian government Saturday, were of the most intense interest and importance to the millions of Irish people who look for salvation to the timely succor of the banished masses of their countrymen in America.

The investigations into the financial management of the organization, which, as the public are aware, have been in progress here for the past week, and a portion of whose results has appeared in the columns of the press, as to the manner in the moneys of the people upon bonds not signed under the provisions and guarantees of constitutional authority, have, as was generally expected, gone on into still deeper discoveries and developments, and have finally culminated in the impeachment of the two parties in immediate control of the funds.

IMPEACHMENT OF JOHN O'MAHONY AND BERNARD D. KILLIAN.

At four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday last, the Clerk of the Senate served John O'Mahony and Bernard D. Killian, President and Treasury Secretary, respectively of the Senate, with copies of charges and specifications preferred against them the day previous, and with a notice to respond in defense thereof before the Senate twenty-four hours thereafter, in accordance with the following provisions of the constitution adopted by the representative Congress of the Brotherhood at Philadelphia on the 23d of October last:

The Senate shall have power to try all impeachments. When sitting they shall be on oath; and should it become necessary in the Presidential or Vice Presidential election process, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senate.

THE TRIAL.

The Senate were in session all day yesterday, and the twenty-four hours having elapsed at eight o'clock this morning, Mrs. Waring, in Christy county, Mississippi, had a dance some time ago, at which, one of the negroes becoming intoxicated, struck a child, and, burning, fired, a ball passing through Mrs. Young's house. On Saturday night, November 24th, the negroes proposed a second dance, but two hundred and twenty-five miles of useless transportation, to say nothing of the $12,000,000 thrown away in construction. house was surrounded, set on fire, and guards stationed at the doors to prevent escape, and the negroes were driven back into the flames at shot after escaping from the house, and afterward thrown back into the flames. Those who forced their way through the guards, to the number of about fifty, were fired upon, and all but a few killed. Those who escaped were pursued by dogs, and captured.

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Wealth and its accumulation, the currency of interest and pleasure is not complete until you enter upon and pass up and down the Monongahela river valley, with its iron mines, which pass on to Greensboro, through the rich valley of the Monongahela. We took a trip on board the fine steamer Hudson, Captain Jo. Speers, John S. Morrison and Thomas B. Crawford clerks, and found her accomodations first and gentlemanly. She is a new boat, built and runs like a duck over the water. Upon the bank of the Monongahela river, we passed Brownsville, and numerous and beautiful cotton lands; coal mines, salt and other manufactories, the Lafayette Hotel, and the Monongahela City, of vast magnitude; floating mills, saw mills, and an endless variety of mechanical work, and business, to Greensboro, Pa., and Mc Keesport, Monongahela, Brownsville, and various coal villages built by enterprising coal companies. The whole route is picturesque and very obliging, as they will at all times, day and night, take on board and land from the boat at any point the lodging will be found. In the space of some nine hours you are landed at Greensboro, on the north side, and New Geneva, on the south side, of the river. The trip will be found one of the most delightful and refreshing that have been of average frequency and unusual tenderness, and in several instances may lead to the adding of several fingers to the list of the liners' and manumakers' accounts to their present expenditures in the line of tailoring and billiards.

We procured a fine saddle horse from one of the stables, and went out to "Duncard," the region of gold and silver lodes and salt wells, which are in successful operation, and to our mind, evince beyond a doubt, a vast amount of wealth which will be brought from the hidden pockets of many. Dr. F. L. Kramer, of Greensboro, Greene county, accompanied us through the Westmoreland coal fields, and to the salt wells and derricks. Some of the wells are producing oil to the value of $20 to $30 and upwards, daily. The wells go to perhaps, 1,000 feet deep, and yielded thirteen hundred dollars of gold and silver to the ton of borings. We saw some of the nuggets and gold dust. The process is certainly compare favorably with the mines of Nevada, Utah and the Rocky Mountain gold regions. We were satisfied from the specimens, that this was no idle tale, but a sure and substantial reality. We saw specimens of the ore in Philadelphia, and will soon be in a position to say:

Gold, oil and coal, are now to be found largely here, and if energy and perseverance will do it, the Monongahela valley will be a Golconda. Who will do it. There are several hundred wells here which are paying liberally, one privately owned by Mr. Hamilton, which is netting some two per cent. per month, and is not doing as much as it could, for want of more room to be. The Doctor has paid out over a quarter of a million of dollars here. He is considered a very liberal man and a thorough gentleman.

Pennsylvania, the Keystone State, we have no doubt has sufficient wealth in her own domain, to pay off the National Debt, and not draw to any very great extent upon her resources. All that is wanting is a few capitalists, to engage with a resolute will, to do the work, and her resources will develop wealth and riches unlimited. We are all enterprising as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Messrs. Tevis, Wells and Building, Mill, and the Steamboat Company which ply between Pittsburgh and Greensboro, the various communications upon another quarter, he took sudden leave, promising to return in a few days, but has not done so since leaving Greensboro, but has not done so since leaving Greensboro.

THE SOUTHWEST.

Horrible Butchery of a Family.

THE MURDERER LYNCHED.

Rebel General Withers Elected Mayor of Mobile.

He is Notified He Cannot Serve Until Pardoned.

Tragic End of a Negro Ball.

The House Fired and Dancers Burned to Death.

CAIRO, December 9.

Mobile dates of December 6 contain the following:—

A young man named James Thompson, residing near Brooksville, Mississippi, had a misunderstanding with his father about a title to some property held by the latter, and last Sunday morning James went to his father's house and killed; his mother, two sisters, Jennie and Margaret, and his brother Clay, and attempted to kill his remaining sister, wounding her severely. He then went to the river, where his father was, and attempted to kill him, snapping both barrels of a shot gun at him, and then wounding him with a pistol. The murderer was arrested on Monday, taken to Brooksville, and there hanged by citizens.

C. Mellrose, formerly a member of the Confederate Congress from Kentucky, publishes a card in the Georgia papers, denying the report that he gave one hundred thousand dollars to John C. Breckinridge.

In the election for Mayor of Mobile, last Monday, General Withers, late of the rebel army, was elected, but all others on his ticket were defeated. Mr. Moulton, his opponent, ran behind his ticket, which, with few exceptions, was elected.

General Withers has been notified by the military authorities that he cannot serve until pardoned.

Memphis papers, received by the Marble City, contain the following:

Recorder Creighton, tried for the murder of Wm. McCormick, an ex-policeman, has been acquitted.

General Dudley, who has given much satisfaction to Tennesseans in his administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Memphis, has been superseded by Major A. T. Reeve, well known in Memphis.

Several families of negroes who occupied an old cotton gin, near Mrs. Waring, in Christy county, Mississippi, had a dance some time ago, at which, one of the negroes becoming intoxicated, struck a child, and, burning, fired, a ball passing through Mrs. Young's house. On Saturday night, November 24th, the negroes proposed a second dance, but two hundred and twenty-five miles of useless transportation, to say nothing of the $12,000,000 thrown away in construction. house was surrounded, set on fire, and guards stationed at the doors to prevent escape, and the negroes were driven back into the flames at shot after escaping from the house, and afterward thrown back into the flames. Those who forced their way through the guards, to the number of about fifty, were fired upon, and all but a few killed. Those who escaped were pursued by dogs, and captured.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

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The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD MOVEMENTS.

According to the census returns there were, in 1858, twenty thousand miles of completed railway in the United States, with twelve thousand miles under construction. It is safe to say, with the number of roads since built, in progress of construction and those projected, that at the time of taking the next census, there will be fully forty thousand miles of completed railway in this country. The large amount of capital seeking investment in railway securities has stimulated old projects and suggested new ones, until the number now in existence is almost past computation.

At present there are various significant rumors prevailing relative to railway matters, in which Pittsburgh has a vital interest. It is now known that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have perfected such arrangements as will enable them to construct a direct line of railway from the west and southwest, through the northern counties of Pennsylvania, to New York. This fact has caused the apprehension in the minds of some well-informed business men, that the Western trade, which is now carried through Pittsburgh, will be diverted therefrom, and that the oil trade of this city will materially suffer. But it is rumored, on the other hand, that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have already made, or are about perfecting such measures as will ensure the early completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, which will benefit Pittsburgh to the extent that we shall have a direct route to New York. It is also stated that the Atlantic and Great Western Company, at a recent meeting, determined to extend the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad from Youngstown, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, a project that has been in contemplation for some time. In this connection, it is also rumored that the same company design making arrangements to assist in the completion of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, which would furnish them another outlet to tidewater at Baltimore. These rumors would seem to indicate two independent roads through Pittsburgh from the West to tidewater, in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company.

Should these reports prove correct, it will be apparent to the business community that the city of Pittsburgh is greatly interested in these projects. It would seem from all the facts already given in these columns, that the rivalry for the carrying trade and travel through Pennsylvania is to be between the Pennsylvania Central and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroads. Pittsburgh interests are now almost exclusively identified with the former, for the reason that the latter has no immediate connection with the city. The rumored projects of the Atlantic and Great Western Company invite careful attention. In the construction of important railway lines, cities and towns, through a lack of foresight, have not unfrequently, been left one side. The rumored projects, whatever their significance may be, should be the subject of constant watchfulness on the part of Pittsburgh. She cannot afford to be a spectator.

Whatever is for the interest of the Commonwealth, whatever tends to develope her resources, increase her population, augment her wealth, is for the interest of Pittsburgh. Her prosperity depends on no single road, but on a thorough railway system,—for there can be no such system that will not recognize her position, her business and her power. But she must do something for herself. She has done much—she should do more. This is a moment when she should not only be watchful but active,—not jealous, but ready to co-operate in the spirit of enlarged liberality and enlightened enterprise. Such a spirit will attract capital,—joined to the unsurpassed advantages of Pittsburgh as the manufacturing, it will make her one of the principal railway centres of the country.

THE ATTITUDE OF ENGLAND.

The report that the new British Cabinet has receded from the position of RUSSELL, on the Anglo-rebel damage question, contemplates a tribute to truth and justice, altogether contrary to British practice. To back out from any position, however wrong, is what England seldom does. The instances are so rare that to find them would involve much labor. Conceding the truth of the report, and assuming, for the moment, that England has actually come upon just and reasonable ground, would it be right to conclude that it is for the sake of truth and justice that she has done so? Or is the decision due to the spirit manifested by this country in demanding only what is right, resolved to submit to nothing that is wrong? England's love of justice has never been so conspicuous as to lead one to suppose that the decision was prompted by it, and not by fear of consequences. It may not be so with the Queen personally, who, it is said, has given special attention to the pending questions. Her unchangeable devotion to the memory of the Prince Consort, and the well known influence he exerted, at a critical moment, for peaceful relations with this country, authorize us to rely on her to act as she is reported to have acted in causing the hasty and untenable position of Earl RUSSELL to be overruled. It may be too early to accept the report of the recession of the British Cabinet to the full extent, but on the offices of the Queen in behalf of peace and justice, we believe we can fully rely. If the British Cabinet have not already acted as they are reported to have acted, we feel a good degree of confidence that in the end the present report will reflect the actual state of the case.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND HIS NAVY.

The French Emperor is said to be engaged in writing a reply to the rather sharp criticism by Prince DE JOINVILLE on the French Navy, wherein are instituted unfavorable comparisons between French and American skill and their results as shown in the iron-clads and men-of-war of the two nations. This is a tender point with the Emperor, and it is not surprising he should come so promptly to the defense of the navy on which so much has been expended, and is the object of such peculiar pride. But the Emperor does not permit prejudice to blind his judgment. He perceives and admits, therefore, the inferiority, particularly of French guns, there being nothing among them to compare with our 11-inch navy guns, and nothing in any manner approaching our 15 and 20-inch monsters. It was with the 11-inch guns that the Kearsarge destroyed the Alabama within full view of the French and English, over whom the victory was as signal as over the ship itself, armed as she was with British guns, manned by British sailors and served by British gunners. These things are said to have made the French Emperor somewhat uneasy and doubtful concerning his navy, and his forthcoming work, it is said, will have for its object the reorganization of his navy as well as the construction of the Orleanist Prince.

THE CONSUMMATION.

The decision by Judge JOHNSTON, of the Jefferson Circuit Court in the State of Kentucky, to the effect that slavery has been abolished through the ratification by the requisite number of States of the Constitutional amendment, and that therefore the penal acts of that State relative to slavery are null and void, brings vividly to view the point we have reached. Slavery being extinct, the slave-code falls everywhere and forever. Freedom being universal, the code of Liberty extends to every person on the soil of the Republic. This is the consummation in the view of Judge JOHNSTON, already completed. There can be no step backward.

GEN. GRANT AND MEXICO.—Charleston letters represent that Gen. GRANT gave expression to the same sentiments regarding Mexico which he has heretofore been credited with uttering at other places. He is said to have added that now is the time to drive MAXIMILIAN out, while we have plenty of veteran soldiers.

The Pittsburgh Christian Advocate and Journal is altogether in error in saying that the COMMERCIAL has undertaken the defense of the stage. We have published the views of preachers and writers on both sides of the question, but expressed none ourselves. We think that society is bound to afford amusements for its members, who if they do not have what is good will take what is bad. Which they shall have, we think depends almost wholly on society itself, but chiefly on the possessors of wealth and influence from any cause. We think it is a sound proposition, that it is as much the duty of community to afford amusements as it is religious or other instruction. When it is shown that the amusements of a place are poor and exert a bad influence, it generally happens that those making the complaint have succeeded in condemning themselves.

THE TEST.

From all we can learn, through sources public and private, Congress will pay little attention to fine-spun theories of any sort, but adhere to the simple and effective test of sincere loyalty. This is coming to the front of the thing in a very direct way. It was Mr. LINCOLN'S idea. He bothered himself very little with abstract questions, but sought only some practicable way of making the Union whole again, with a fraternal feeling among the citizens and States. Whether certain States had been in the Union all the while or out of it for a time, he did not spare much time in deciding,—all he wanted to know was whether they were prepared to resume their duties and relations in the Union. This is about the idea which appears to be uppermost in Congress, and which the majority will take for their guide in voting on the question of admitting or excluding the Southern members.

Acting on this idea—taking for the test rule sincere loyalty to the Union,—it is not difficult to determine at once what will be the fate of by far the largest part of the Southern applicants for seats in Congress. There is no reason for being in any haste, but there are many for going slowly. It is the only policy consistent with entire safety. If some of them are right now, let them come in, and the rest of them whenever they are right—next month or next year. Professions only will not be enough. There must be better proof,—to this end time is necessary. We are glad to know that there is not much difference of opinion in Congress about taking time. Certainly there is not outside of Congress.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.—In New York and vicinity they have good skating, and in Boston they are complaining of icy side-walks. Here, as yet, the ground has scarcely been frozen at all. Overcoats have hardly become a permanent necessity, and altogether the weather bears little resemblance to what it is described to be in New York and Boston.

SOUTHERN SENTIMENT.

The Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, late U. S. Senator from North Carolina, has published an able letter on the state of public feeling in his state concerning the policy of the General Government. He thinks that, in view of the success which has crowned the armies of the Union, our Government ought to exercise the greatest leniency towards the South, and not regard treason as involving any moral guilt whatever, as it has nothing now to apprehend from the South. The late civil war was the result, he argues, of the political heresies and ultra sentiments of minorities in both sections of the country, which had long controlled the most intense excitement in the land, and the ill-conceived notions of one about the other had the effect of entirely misleading the judgment of the great majority, and prolonging the war. At the North, it was said: "The South cannot be driven out;" "it will be crushed in a few weeks;" "the slaves will rise in revolt;" "the blockade will reduce them;" while the Southern fire-eaters "didn't believe the North would fight;" "cotton was king;" "Europe would interfere," &c. Then, in both sections, "unreasonable," "arrogant," "insolent," and "detestable" were accepted epithets which have been utterly destroyed, and the falsity of the ideas on which they were based has been unalterably proved. The extremists of one section saw that the South was willing to leave the Union on grounds which most men in the North "thought under-valued insufficient,' and the extremists of the South were "soon convinced that the people of the North would not only fight for the Union, but carry on the war with extraordinary vigor and upon a more extended scale," and that "when things been properly understood, the war would "never have occurred."

Mr. Clingman says, during the war he "believed that there might be a union of all the States under a common government," in view of the extraordinary developments at Richmond which "demonstrated that it could not to be allowed to succeed," and the "utter destitution of the Confederate Government of practical talent," but, now that the North is triumphant, the great practical question to be answered is, whether "the South, on the action of the United States toward the South? North Carolina is claimed to be loyal and true to the Constitution and the Government, and ought to enjoy the "right of choosing their representatives," but Mr. C., does not "know any man in the State who can take the oath conscientiously in the "test oath" without perjury." He says:

"If this be insisted on, our State will have only *nominal or constructed* representatives. Sooner than have such injury done it, I prefer to have no representation at all. If the men chosen are true to the Constitution, the more talent and consideration they have, the better for the Government. . . . In this manner the Government and the Administration will obtain the entire political and moral support of the States."

He concludes that if a desire for vengeance against the South is kept up in Northern minds, there will be a *quiet* war of long standing, but on the contrary, "the Government of the United States can have all the Southern States again its friends by allowing them, when they have complied with the requisitions of the President, to exercise those privileges which belong, according to the Constitution, to all the States of the Union."

The National Currency Question.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

We are asked as a Nation, to appropriate $120,000,000 to support a navy in time of peace, in order that our flag may be seen well supported wherever our commerce has penetrated, and wherever our citizens have found a field for legitimate enterprize. This is all right. Commerce should be sustained. But suppose the manufacturers asked a similar appropriation, would those engaged in foreign trade assent? What manufacturers want is not so much high prices as a steady market, and that can only be had by such increase of the tariff as will neutralize the effect of the internal revenue tax, which, including the income tax, will amount to at least twenty per cent. We want no tampering with the currency, no wild speculative theories of specie currency—but just such a circulating medium as we now have based upon the solvency—not of this or that bank, but of the General Government.

We hear a great deal concerning "the redundancy of the currency," but I have yet to find a business man who does not think he is required in his legitimate business. People forget that prices are high, and that business is nearer a cash basis than it ever has been heretofore, and that these two facts necessitate four times the circulating medium we required in the years of low prices and high business. The mysteriously delayed and damaged. The holders of the "fast freight" stock are in receipt of large dividends in the shape of black mail levied on the goods of merchants and manufacturers, as the expenses of the "Company" are very light, consisting of the salaries of a few confederates who accompany the freight trains or meet them at the junctions and crossings to see that A's and B's goods go forward, and that C's and D's which have not paid tribute to Cæsar are delayed, or smashed; because if this be done properly, C and D, next time they have stuff to ship, will pay the tribute and ask no question.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Books for the Season—Books for the Young.

Our table bears evidence of the enterprize that characterizes the book publishing business. To read all these books, the accumulation of the week, with the attention necessary to form and express an opinion of each, would require more time than can be taken for the purpose, nor indeed, is it necessary. Publishers have their character as well as publications, and although one book cannot be taken as a voucher for another, yet we may trust to the character of a publishing house for the general character of the books it issues, as in other departments of trade the sample is relied on in making purchases, and confidence in the integrity of the dealer gives assurance of the excellence of his commodities.

Our first received, and largest lot of books, this week, is from J. E. TILTON & Co., a Boston house which has an extensive and increasing reputation for enterprize in their business. This is indicated in the great number of their publications, in the character of their books and in the very neat and elegant style of mechanical execution in which they are issued.

Among the volumes issued recently by TILTON & Co., we notice the following, all of which are for sale by DAVIS, CLARKE & Co., 93 Wood street, Pittsburgh, a bookselling establishment which has readers of the COMMERCIAL will have become well acquainted with by its advertisements in our columns.

GOLDEN HAIR, a Tale of the Pilgrim Fathers. By SIR LASCELLES WRAXALL, Bart. J. E. TILTON & Co., Boston, 1865.

The title is a fair index of the book, which is a story embracing the unavoidable mixture of Puritan and Indian characters, of love and warfare, of romance and reality. There is, as it is a book designed for young readers, enough of the wild Indian in it to please the readers of fourteen, and enough of love adventure to gratify those of eighteen. The trite and thread-bare flings at Puritanism might have been omitted without any loss to the story or to the literary taste of the writer.

THE CRUISE OF THE FROLIC, a Sea Story. By WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, author of "Dick Onslow Among the Redskins," &c. TILTON & Co., Boston, 1866; pp. 396.

This is a fancy account of sea life in a yacht, with many scenes and incidents which might have been real, and the reading of which, to those who are fond of nautical adventures, will be as pleasing as if they were real.

GERMAN POPULAR TALES. By HANS ANDERSEN & GRIMM. In four series, four volumes. Boston: J. E. TILTON & Co.

These stories and fairy tales are short pieces, designed for the entertainment of children. There is simplicity of style and wild absurdity of statement enough in them, as well as brevity and variety, to insure their welcome by the juveniles of many a household. We name a few of them that are more generally known—"The Red Shoes," "The Ugly Duckling," "Little Darning Needle," "The Old House," "The Soaring Lark," &c. Each series contains about twenty-five stories. The whole, in four volumes, are put in a library box for sale together, or they may be purchased in separate volumes. They are very handsomely bound in green muslin. The price is seventy-five cents per volume.

THE YOUNG RECRUIT; OR THE ADVENTURES OF A DRUMMER BOY, a story of the Russian Campaign. B. P. 170. Illustrated, cloth, Boston J. E. TILTON & Co.

This is an illustrated Christmas book of the adventures of a little hero named Augustus, and will be read with delight by all the young folks. The chief idea of the author is to create a taste for the study of history in the young minds, and he accomplishes this the author has delicately interwoven in a truthful and interesting account of Napoleon's Russian campaign the history of a young patriot, the drummer boy. it is a splendid work for a holiday gift, and possesses so much real merit that it needs no puffing. The marvellous power of the author in fixing the attention from the outset insures a thorough perusal of the story, which abounds in remarkable scenes and incidents, and the child will read it again and again, so powerfully wrought and intensely interesting are all its chapters, and only lay it down at last regretful that there is an end to it at all.

ANTONY WAYMOUTH, or, the Gentlemen Adventurers, by WM. H. G. KINGSTON. Boston, J. E. TILTON & Co., 1865.

Here we have another sea story, with the rough and thrilling accompaniment of nautical warfare, between English and Portugese—fancy sketches—for which the author indulges his strong predilection. The ideas generally exhibited in books of this kind do not accord very accurately with the realities of life on the sea, and especially on a war vessel. They may entertain the young reader, but if they suggest the desire to go and be a sailor, we advise him to think over it for some years before he tries the experiment of life on the ocean wave.

Another set of books, new and seasonable, we have from that well known publishing house, W. H. ANTHONY, Grand street, New York. There are three volumes in the collection, each written by different authors, and issued in uniform and elegant style, fit to make them together or separately a nice gift for the approaching holidays. They are for sale by J. K. PLATT & Co., 166 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh.

THE GIRLS OF THE BIBLE, by P. C. HEADLEY, Author of "Lives of Josephine, Mary, Queen of Scots," "Boys' Lives of Generals GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, &c." New York: W. H. ANTHONY, New York, 1865.

This book takes in a long historic range, from Eve, the mother of all, to Dorcas the friend of the poor. It embraces, of course, in its truth to the history of a great variety of characters which are fairly sketched, and all the means supplied in the record. The title would have been somewhat embarrassing to the writer had he not taken a pardonable liberty in extending his memoirs beyond the age commonly reckoned the limits of girlhood. The book which contains about three hundred pages, printed in excellent large type, will afford good reading to the young of both sexes.

THE BOYS OF THE BIBLE, by HENRY L. WILLIAMS, Jr., with SIX elegant Illustrations. New York: W. H. ANTHONY, 1865.

This embraces the familiar historic characters from the Old Testament, and two or three from the Apacryphal books. To extend these biographic sketches to the extent of three hundred pages implies the exercise of some measure of fancy on the part of the author. But it is not allowable, and not common indulgence. It is, we think, in this case generally made with due deference to the original materials, as the author remarks modestly in the preface "all that is strong, pure and good upon these pages, is the Bible, all that is weak, tarnishing and faulty—because humanly wrought—is the man's." Among the characters introduced, though not confined to their boyhood, are Joseph, Moses, Joshua, David, Hezekiah, Daniel, &c.

THE MOTHERS OF THE BIBLE, by MRS. T. G. ANTHON; with an Introductory Essay by Rev. A. L. STONE. New York: W. H. APPLETON, 1865.

Here we have the same characters as in the first of the three books last named. But they are drawn by a different hand, and contemplated in somewhat of a different aspect. The gallery is also supplied with a larger number of pictures from the New Testament, such as the widow of Nain, the Syrophenician mother, and the grandmother and mother of Timothy. These books are embellished with several fine engravings, illustrating the persons whose lives are given.

From Kay & Co., we have the following books:

THE HOME MANUAL; OR, THE ECONOMICAL COOK AND HOUSE BOOK. By ELIZA HARRIS NICHOLSON. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged; pp. 160, cloth. Philadelphia, ASHMEAD & EVANS.

This valuable cook-book will meet with a favorable reception. The receipts are by a lady celebrated as pre-eminent in the art of cookery. Every receipt has been fairly tested and is given in as brief a manner as possible. They embrace everything in the line of cooking, preserving, washing, ironing, gardening, sewing, and many other useful and needful matters. Besides the advantage of being a practical cook, the authoress has inserted in her work many excellent receipts from experienced house-keepers, who well understand the art of compounding good things. The volume is printed in good paper, is neatly bound, and will be useful in every household.

SUNNY HOURS, or, Child Life of Tom and Mary, by NELLIE EYSTER, pp. 96, cloth, Philadelphia, ASHMEAD & EVANS.

This is a rare work for youths, comprehending in its plan a series of most excellent moral lessons, which are presented in the form of a moving and winning story, at once exiting the liveliest interest of the young reader. It is deep in simple purity and admirable in style, and as a holiday gift will be highly prized.

BUSY HANDS AND PATIENT HEARTS, or, The Third Boy of Dresden and his Friends. Translated from the German of GUSTAV NICRITZ, pp. 180, cloth. Philadelphia, ASHMEAD & EVANS.

We do not exaggerate when we say that this excellent little volume is among the most welcome of children's gift books. It is the story of a child gifted in the possession of many rare and beautiful traits of character, that are carefully developed in a picture of human life, which is true to nature, and we re-produced in a most charming style. As a gift book to the young of both sexes, it cannot be surpassed for the sound morals it inculcates, and the touching pathos with which the narrative abounds.

ALLWORTH ABBEY, by MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH. Philadelphia, T. B. PETERSON & BROS., 320 pages, 12 mo.

The announcement of a new work by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH is all that is necessary to call the attention of her numerous readers to it. The above is neatly issued from PETERSON'S press and in handsome binding. It can be obtained of J. F. HUNT, Fifth street.

Hog Cholera.

We learn that the hog cholera is now prevailing to a great extent in Fulton and other adjoining counties in Illinois.

The Corydon (Indiana) *Democrat* of the 6th says:—"HOG CHOLERA.—We understand that the hog cholera has made its appearance in the southern part of this county, and that large numbers of hogs are dying from this disease. It appears to be most fatal among those fatted and ready for slaughtering. This will advance the already high price of pork in this county."

A WARNING.—A Lafayette lady has just recovered $4,000 damages from the firm of Clark & Brothers, on account of injuries received in slipping her foot through a defective grating in front of the store room owned by defendants.

A LARGE FAMILY.—There is a lady by the name of Dennett, residing in Pittsfield, in this State, who is the youngest of twenty-eight children, and is herself the mother of fourteen—so we are informed by a reliable gentleman from that town.

PERSONAL.

—An ex-Empress died in Philadelphia a few days ago. We refer to Madame Huneadelfurbide, widow of the former Emperor of Mexico, whose decease took place at her residence, in Broad street. This estimable lady, who had resided in Philadelphia since the execution of her husband by the Mexican Government, in 1824, belonged to a distinguished Spanish family, long resident in Mexico. Her misfortunes, as well as her good qualities, had secured her the regard of the society in which she moved. A pension from the Mexican Government enabled her to educate her family liberally, and she performed the duties of a mother and a member of society in a faithful and exemplary manner.

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is yet a young man. He was born in the city of New York in 1824, and in early life removed to Indiana. At the age of twenty-one he became the editor and proprietor of the South Bend *Register*, and continued with that journal until 1851. In 1850 the was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Indiana Constitutional Convention. In 1862 he was again a delegate to the Whig National Convention, and was chosen its secretary. In 1854 he was first elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1856, '58, '60, '62 and '64. He has merited all the success that has crowned his career, and there are still higher honors awaiting him in the future.

—Figeac, one of the prettiest actresses in Paris, has started a dry goods store, and upon the day of opening there was a religious ceremony performed by priests, the whole establishment and its contents being sprinkled with holy water.

—John Quincy Adams has been elected to the Legislature from Quincy, Massachusetts. He is an Adams of the fourth generation. Intellect very rarely descends as in this stock. John Adams was President; John Quincy Adams, son, was President; Charles Francis Adams, his son, is Minister to the Court of St. James, and John Quincy Adams, his son, comes up to show that the original qualities have not run out yet.

Edward P. Hollister, Esq., late editor and proprietor of the *Home Journal*, we learn, is engaged upon an elaborate work, which it is said will be known Boston publishing house. In furtherence of this plan we understand that Mr. Hollister will shortly visit France to consult the literary treasures of the National archives.

—In a late letter in favor of negro suffrage, Henry Winter Davis says: Congress is asked to guaranty as Republican such despotisms as those: In North Carolina, 631,000 citizens ostracize 331,000. In Virginia, 719,100 citizens ostracize 450,000 citizens. In Alabama, 590,000 citizens ostracize 437,000 citizens. In Georgia, 730,000 citizens ostracize 465,000 citizens. In Louisiana 350,000 citizens ostracize 200,000 citizens. In Mississippi, 353,000 citizens ostracize 240,000 citizens. In South Carolina, 291,000 citizens ostracize 181,000 citizens.

—A young Italian lady, daughter of a farmer near Monteforte, in the province of Avellina, recently stabbed to death the notorious bandit Mulsa, who had broken into her father's house, and who was treated there to some refreshments, as a matter of precaution against his murderous intentions. While the young girl approached him under the pretext of taking from him an article of clothing, she plunged her stiletto so effectively that death ensued immediately. The reward of five thousand francs offered by authority for his capture has been paid to the plucky girl.

—General Walter M. Blake died at New Philadelphia, Ohio, on the 3d inst. He emigrated from Pennsylvania to the former place in 1817, and commenced the practice of the law. His success was complete, and he rose to be one of the oldest members of the bar. He was elected to many positions, among which were those of Sheriff, Judge, Representative, Senator and Deputy U. S. Marshal for his native county. As a member of the Masonic Order he held high positions in the Knight Templars.

—Hon. William A. Graham, of N. C., just elected to the U. S. Senate, was an old line whig. He was trained to law, and early in life entered public life as a member of the North Carolina legislature, and was several times chosen Speaker of the lower branch. He represented his State in the U. S. Senate from 1841 to 1843, and was Governor of North Carolina from 1845 to 1849. He was Secretary of the Navy under President Fillmore, until 1853, when he was nominated by Gen. SCOTT for Vice President on the ticket with General Scott. When North Carolina seceded he was chosen Confederate Senator, which office he resigned.

—Anne Charlotte and Emily Bronte, the novelists, each had a *nom de plume*, the former assuming that of Acton Bell, Charlotte that of Currer Bell, and Emily that of Ellis Bell.

—Colonel Maynard was standing in one of the hotels, the other day, when a tall Tennessean approached him, "How do you do, Colonel Maynard? I am delighted to see you looking so well, sir."

"Ought to recognize you, sir, I presume; but I don't."

"Why, Colonel, you ought to remember me. You've met me often enough in Nashville, where I live."

"Yes, sir," responded Maynard, in his coldest and severest manner, "I have met you often for two years. I was attached to the administration of Governor Johnson. I passed about the streets daily; but if I had been a dew covered with the most loathsome leprosy from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot, I could not have been more studiously avoided and abhorred by you citizens of Nashville!"

The gentleman seeking Dutch Bottle is advisable to ask Colonel Maynard to take charge of his case.

—The teachers of Baltimore have determined to erect a monument in that city over the remains of Edgar Allan Poe, and will solicit the aid of the members of their profession in Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other localities to perpetuate his memory.

—Mlle Grossi has just made a very successful debut at the Italian Opera, in Paris, as "Maffio Orsini" in "Lucrezia." Her voice is said to be one of wonderful compass, reaching from the deepest contralto notes to the extreme soprano register, and she handles it with great skill, besides being a finished actress.

—Mr. Josiah Pierce, jr., of Portland, went to Russia some time ago to put some American ideas into operation on the railroads there. He has been quite prosperous, and has recently been knighted by the Emperor of Russia, so that he now bears the title of Sir Josiah Pierce.

—Mason, Jacob Thompson, Benjamin and Colonel Fuller are in London; Sibell, Mrs. Gwin and daughter, Judge Rost, rebel commissioner to Spain, and Major Huse, agent of the rebels for the purchase of arms, are in Paris.

—The jewels worn by Mrs. Phillips, the Lady Mayoress of London, at the Guildhall banquet, were valued at £20,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—The extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to the mouth of Mahoning creek is rapidly nearing completion, and will probably be finished before the first of January. The Armstrong *Democrat*, in alluding to the lack of railroad conveniences with the upper Allegheny, says: If we wish to go to Brady's Bend, we must make the journey over bad roads, in an old fashioned stage coach. If we wish to go to Oil City or Pithole, we must take cars at Hulsteadville, change cars in Meadville and again in Corry, traveling over three times the real distance from Kittanning to the oil regions. Then, some day in the coming and productive oil territory, a road runs along the Allegheny below Oil City, extending down as far as Parker's Landing, in a westerly direction. The Atlantic and Allegheny Company have a well producing on an average thirty barrels per day. To this great stretch of territory there is no railroad communication, and no way to get to or from it only by stage, or by steamboat during the fitful freshets in the river. What we want is the extension of the Allegheny Valley Railroad through to Oil City.

—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jamestown and Franklin Railroad Company was held at Franklin on the 2d inst., at which Hon. A. Plummer and Colonel James Bleakeley were appointed directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Colonel Myers and A. W. Raymond. Frank W. Hubley, of Sandy Lake, was elected secretary, pro tem, and treasurer of the Company. The organization of this Railroad Company is now complete, and the construction will be pushed forward with vigor. By a resolution of the Board, the subscription stock of the Company is divided into 10 per cent. on their subscriptions, into the First National Bank of Franklin, where the certificates have been deposited.

—The survey of that part of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway lying between Milton, on the west branch of the Susquehanna, and Franklin, on the Allegheny river, has been placed under the charge of Col. James Worral, consulting engineer, W. Milnor Roberts, and Col. P. T. Morgan, of Pennsylvania, and Major Tom S. Rutledge, of Canada, associate engineers of western, middle and eastern divisions, respectively.

—The Oil City *Monitor*, in noticing the work on the Reno and Pithole Railroad, says: "From appearances, this road will be *some* on grades. If the intention is to cross the creek at McClintockville at anything like the level of the bridge now at that place, the Yarn-horse will be obliged to use his 'level-best' to make the Corning hill—especially if he draws any 'crude' after him."

—The survey for a new railroad from New Oxford to Wrightsville has just been completed by Joseph S. Gilt, civil engineer. It starts from a point on the Gettysburg railroad near Oxford, Adams county, and, following the line of the Pigeon Hills, to Abbotstown, York and Gettysburg turnpike, crossing the Codorus near Chicken bridge, the Northern Central Railroad near the Glen Rock road, runs north of the pike, to Wrightsville. The route is said to be a good one and of light grade. This is part of the line projected last year from New York through Eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee to New Orleans.

—The Allanny and Susquehanna railroad has been graded as far as Umatilla, and it is thought cars will run to that place this season. The track is now being laid between Onsonta and Otego. The machine shops, we understand, are to be located at Collinsville, the centre of the line of road, and destined to be an important centre, if the road from Rome and Utica to Binghamton and Newburgh is built, as it seems probable.

—The prospects are that a comparatively short time will see a railroad on the west side of the Hudson River, from New York to Albany. Already there is a road in process of construction from New York to Newburg, the cars on which run at present as far as Piermont. A route is also being surveyed from Newburg to Catskill, thus leaving, when finished, a hiatus of only six miles between Coeymans and Albany. The Albanians are already moving in the matter, and a company, proposing to build a railroad from Albany to Coeymans, to connect there with the Saratoga and Hudson River Railroad, was organized and incorporated on the 20th ult.

—The Lebanon *Courier* says that the Spiral Railroad at Cornwall, under the superintendence of Mr. Taylor Boyd, superintendent of the Cornwall Ore Bank Company, is so far completed that a train will be run up the greater part of the road this week. The road is two-and-a-half miles long, passes around the hill 100 feet, and when finished reaches an elevation of 250 feet. This road is on what is called the Big Hill. We learn that similar roads are to be constructed on Middle and Grassy hills.

—R. B. McCabe, dispatcher of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Blairsville, dispatched to the main line of Pennsylvania road last week three hundred and sixty-seven freight cars, over sixty per day. The cars were loaded on the Western Pennsylvania and Indiana Branch roads.

—The Syracuse *Journal* of Monday evening says: At a meeting of the friends of the Oswego, Syracuse and New York Railroad, held at Manlius on Thursday evening last, one hundred thousand dollars was pledged towards the capital stock of the road. James Appleton was chosen delegate to attend a convention to be held in the city of New York, for the purpose of choosing a Board of Directors and organizing a company.

—The Union depot at Erie when completed will cost about $100,000. The round house of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, at Erie, will also cost about $100,000, and the buildings of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company will cost upwards of $200,000.

—The Coatesville *Union* says: Surveyors are now engaged in laying out the line of the much talked of railroad from Wilmington, Delaware, to Birdsboro, Berks county, Pa., where it will connect with the Reading railroad. The proprietors of our rolling mills are very heavy stockholders in the new enterprise, as by this route they will be enabled to supply themselves with coal direct from the mines at much less cost than by present arrangements. We are unable to give the exact route, but it is believed that it will be located along the West Branch of the Brandywine. It will cross the Waynesburg Branch road, pass under the Pennsylvania railroad bridge at this place, and cross the Baltimore Central at or near Kennett Square. The road will be about fifty miles in length, and it is estimated that it will cost about $1,500,000. The Media road contemplate building a branch to intersect this new one.

HOW IT IS DONE IN MEXICO.—A curious story is being told in Georgetown and Washington, of the effect that the son of Mrs. Burbidge, late Miss Green, of Georgetown, D. C., was recently forcibly taken from the mother in the City of Mexico, by order of the Emperor Maximilian, and adopted by him; the child is only about four years old. He has been created a Prince of the Empire, and the mother was ordered to leave Mexico in twenty-four hours afterwards. It will be remembered that Miss Green was married some few years ago to Ignatius Burbidge, son of the late Emperor of Mexico of that name. At the time of the marriage the groom was a student of Georgetown College, Washington City, from the City of Mexico. Mrs. Burbidge has returned to her friends in the District, and is said to be much distressed.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS.—A Georgia correspondent writes as follows: While in Augusta the other day I met with a gentleman who is a man with most marvellous eyes—looking not so much like a human being as like a character from one of Dicken's stories. Yet, if Georgia reverences anybody, it is Mr. Stephens, and there isn't the least question but that his presence in the State is beneficial in the highest degree. He resists all importunities to make a public speech, but I am told that he converses freely with all who call upon him. That he urges on everybody to accept the issue of the war in the most cheerful and liberal spirit. While in Columbus, two years ago, I was told of a letter he wrote to a friend in that city immediately after the fatuous Hampton Roads conference, listed in every way to get a sight of it, but without success. The gentleman who told me of it had read it, and described those lines as respectful but "He said that peace could be obtained on terms not humiliating to the South, and that it ought to be and could be made. And he was right and his principal advisers did not want peace.

ONE of those instances where innocent parties have been made to suffer from convictions on circumstantial evidence has just transpired in Chilenge Cobett and Fleming, two murderers under sentence of death, have confessed that they were the guilty parties in the garrotting affair in that city about two years ago, for which two other men were tried on circumstantial evidence, found guilty and sentenced to the State prison for ten years each, where they are now serving out their time. The presiding judge and district attorney have petitioned for the release of the men thus wrongfully imprisoned.

RELIGIOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.—CONCILIATION.—An ecclesiastical Council of congregational Ministers and Churches will meet in the Plymouth Congregational Church, on Hand street, on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose in connection with the installation of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as pastor of said church. Dinner will be served at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the usual examination of the candidate.

The Religious Services of the occasion will take place, the public are cordially invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Woodruff, of Cleveland, will deliver the sermon on the occasion, and other interesting services will be conducted by other clergymen of the denomination. The public are affectionately invited to attend.

dec11-3t

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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE does not exhilerate and excite like alcoholic bitters, but is a sedative and in all advertised to cure dyspepsia, but it is a medicine that will cure nothing but the diseases of the stomach and bowels.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE will relieve distress from food, or purify a sour stomach, in less time than it takes to write this line.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE has no equal in the world as a remedial agent. There is not a preparation now known that will so speedily and infallible in its action—relieving and curing at once. We say this positively.

Sole agent for Pittsburgh, JOSEPH FLEMING,
No. 81 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fourth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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A three story BRICK HOUSE, of nine rooms, situated near corner of Chestnut and North Canal street, Fourth ward, Allegheny City. Also, a BRICK HOUSE, of six rooms, situated No. 291 Shannah street, or North Common, Allegheny City. Inquire of

dec12-1f NELSON & EDMONDSON,
Attorneys-at-Law, 114 Fifth street.

FOR SALE—

A beautiful COUNTRY SEAT, in Ross township, four miles from the City, consisting of eighteen acres, on which is a good, modern built DOUBLE FRAME HOUSE. Stable, Carriage House and Sheds.

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In a splendid Gallery in Monongahela City, Pa. Inquire of

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FOR SALE.

A large and convenient three story BRICK DWELLING, No. 89 Penn street, between Hay and Marbury streets, containing eighteen rooms, and furnished with gas and water fixtures. Lot being 24 feet 4 inches front, by 135 feet deep to an alley. For further particulars inquire of

W. W. THOMSON,
dec12-2w No. 108 Fifth street, opposite Cathedral.

FOR SALE—

At Hare's Hotel, two span of HEAVY DRAFT HORSES. One fine BAY HORSE, for riding or driving

The Daily Commercial

ROMANCE.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

Oh! she was a maid of laughing eye,
And she lived in a garret cold and high,
And for was a threadbare, whiksered bear,
And he lived in a cellar damp and low.

But the rosy boy of the church wing
Hath many a shaft in his shadow string,
And the youth below and the maid above
Were touched with the flashing darts of love.

And she would wake from her troubled sleep,
O'er his tender billet-doux to weep;
Or stand like a statue cold and fair,
And gaze on a lock of his bright red hair.

And he who was late so tall and proud,
With his step so firm and his laugh so loud,
His beard grew long and his face grew thin,
And he pined in solitude over his gin.

But one soft night in the month of June,
As she lay in the light of a cloudless moon,
A voice came floating soft and clear,
To the startled maiden's listening ear.

Oh, then from her creaking couch she sprang,
And her tangled tresses back she flung;
She looked from the window far below,
And he stood beneath, her whiskered beau!

She did not start with a foolish frown,
But packed her trunk and scampered down,
And there was her lover fat and fair,
In his threadbare coat of the brightest blue.

The star that rose in the evening shade,
Lit sadly down on a wedding maid.
The sun that came in his morning pride
Shed golden light o'er a laughing bride.

MAJOR GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

A Phrenological and Biographical Sketch.

The *American Phrenological Journal* has been for some time past publishing phrenological and biographical sketches of our leading generals, and in a recent number Major General James S. Negley, of this city, was the subject. The phrenological description of the General is an enviable one, and in many respects is a faithful photograph of his character, as will be evident to those personally acquainted with him. After alluding to his intuitive faculties and good memory, the *Journal* says: His language is large, and he has been educated for a speaker, he would have used language with smoothness, discrimination, taste, and force. He ought to have been placed, if he has not been, in a position where talking is required. He has a noble head character at a glance, and is seldom if ever mistaken in his first impressions. It may sometimes seem to him that his judgment of a man is a little too severe, that he thinks him worse than he is, but his impressions are almost always in the right direction, and should be heeded. He has talent to understand and apply mechanism, to appreciate beauty and refinement, poetry and oratory. He values property, but is not craving or greedy to get it. He likes to make money and then enjoy it, and let those around him share it with him. He has real courage, real executiveness, and warmth of temper, but is not malicious, vindictive, selfish, or cruel in spirit. He is stern and firm when his mind is made up and feelings settled; is not overstocked with self-esteem; confides in himself, but is not haughty; is ambitious to be approved, and to stand well before the community, but he feels under obligations to do right, whether friends are pleased or not, and can keep his own counsel, and is not inclined to tell that which would damage himself, his party, or his friends. He is not forgetful for the remainder of the day and the succeeding one. On the afternoon of the third day of the battle, having by previously transferred the left, he made a counter charge upon the advancing column of the rebels under Breckinridge, and completely broke their ranks, driving them back and preventing the Vice-President into his intrenchments, and establishing Rosecrans' line of battle on the left flank of the rebel line as required in early intention. For this service he was promptly promoted Major General.

During the campaign of Tullahoma and Chickamauga, General Negley commanded the same division, and first crossed the Tennessee river, took part in the operations at Beech Grove, at the passages of the Elk and Tennessee rivers, to the battles of Dug Gap, and rendered some of the most important services rendered by General Negley, or by any other general officer of the army, were the operations embracing the reconnoissance and battle at Dug Gap, Georgia, on September 11th, 1863. He commanded the advance of the left wing of Rosecrans's army in crossing Lookout Mountain. As three columns had been widely separated—forty miles—the evening before the night when all were, and about thirty between the centre and left wing. Knowing this, Bragg had concentrated his forces in front of Lee and Gordon, abandoning Chattanooga in such a way as to indicate he was in full retreat. Rosecrans ordered the pursuit and Negley, who was ordered to be in front from Stevens's Gap or Lookout Mountain, was ordered to take Lafayette, Georgia, before the night. Negley learned that Bragg was concentrating his forces in front of him, and reported the fact as the order was that very point, but the report was disbelieved. General Rosecrans, and Negley was ordered to advance cautiously on the morning of September 11th, in command of his own and Brannan's division, and be on guard against the enemy. He drove them handsomely before him, but soon found that he had at some time, but soon found that he had on his front and on his left a force sufficiently discovered that [illegible]

Bragg had issued positive and peremptory orders to Generals Hindman, Hill, Buckner and Polk, to attack and destroy Negley, promising himself the easy capture of the other columns in detail. But Negley was too shrewd to be caught thus; although his trains and those of Baird encumbered the road in his rear, which the enemy soon threatened by moving on his flanks, he succeeded in saving every wagon and in slowly retiring on Stevens's Gap, where he could afford to battle with thrice his numbers. This engagement, which lasted all day, was the first convincing proof which Rosecrans had of the presence of Bragg, and the first premonition of danger. It induced him to gather his scattered columns together. General Negley's discretion and valor on this occasion were not only alike commended by General Rosecrans and Thomas, but by General Bragg, who in his anger at their failure to destroy him, arrested Hindman and Polk, and preferred charges against them. These causes, which attributed Negley's escape from his danger to delay on the part of the rebels, was never sustained, and the rebels under arrest were returned to duty. The fact was that Negley had outwitted them, and had forewarned Rosecrans in time to save the army.

General Rosecrans was not able to get his army entirely concentrated before Bragg attacked him at Chickamauga. General Negley's division was on the move when the engagement began, marching in the direction of the sound of the artillery, and reached the field just in time to push forward on the right and fill up a gap created by the rebel charge, General Van Cleve's division. In the desperate fight which ensued, the rebel General Preston Smith was killed, and the enemy driven in confusion. On the second day of the battle General Negley's division was not fortunately engaged. He was sent to the extreme left, another was placed in the center, and the third held in reserve. Later in the day the General himself was taken from the command of the division and ordered to the command of a number of batteries which were concentrated on a hill on a new line to which it was proposed to retire, and which were intended to cover the retrograde movement. Before this manœuvre could be effected, however, the right wing and centre of the army were broken, and the troops fell back in confusion. The enemy charged upon the guns of General Negley in great force, and moving upon the flanks greatly threatened their capture. By great exertions the General succeeded in carrying them from the field without the aid of infantry supports, and thus saved about fifty guns from capture.

On retiring to Rossville he found himself, in the absence of Rosecrans, McCook and Crittenden at Chattanooga, the senior officer in that part of the field, and he immediately began the work of reorganizing the troops of the several divisions gathered indiscriminately there. He succeeded in reorganizing a large number of men, and selecting a strong position at Rossville Gap, endeavored to open communication with General Thomas. This was found impracticable, however. During the night Gen. Thomas retired to this position, and forming a junction with General Negley, ordered him to post the forces along the line selected by him, and prepared to give the enemy a warm reception on the next morning. Bragg was now in full force, and contented himself with merely reconnoitering the position. On the succeeding day the troops were retired to Chattanooga, and preparations were made for the siege which followed. During this siege of which Negley was relieved from duty by General Rosecrans in such a manner and so unjustly that he was induced to demand an examination into his official conduct. This was granted, a court of inquiry was convened and an investigation, resulting in General Negley's acquittal. This official record of the court states in conclusion that "General Negley exhibited throughout the day (the second day of the battle) and the following night great activity and zeal in the discharge of his duties, and the court do not find in the evidence before them any ground for censure." General Negley, on the conclusion of the trial, was ordered to report to the Adjutant General at Washington, and did so, but soon after resigned. He is now engaged in the cultivation of his farm near Pittsburgh, Penn.

In person General Negley is a little above medium height, strong built, and very active. Mild and determined, generous and just, he was recognized in the army as a strict disciplinarian and a brave officer and gentleman, and his skillful defense of Nashville, his conduct at Stone River, Dug Gap, and Chickamaugh, proved him to be an able general. In society his genial and courteous manner stamp him the true gentleman.

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ATTORNEYS.

ALEX. B. RIGGS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Has removed from Nashville to Franklin, Tennessee. He will continue to make collections in Nashville and practice in the Courts there.

References—Jas. Veech, Esq.; Hon. H. W. Williams, Hon. J. P. Sterrett, Messrs. Spang, Chalfant & Co.; G. H. Riggs, Cashier 2d Nat. Bank, Pittsburgh. no24-3m

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Pension, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, loss of Horses, Prize Money, and all other claims before the Departments, promptly attended to and information given at all times. No charge made until the claim is collected. Letters of inquiry answered immediately Officer's Accounts adjusted my9

THOS. M. BAYNE.....NOAH W. SHAFER.

BAYNE & SHAFER,
ATTORNIES AT LAW,
NO. 81 DIAMOND ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

All kinds of legal business promptly attended to. Also, Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay and Prize Money collected without unnecessary delay. se4-1y

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSTON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS,

Bounties for wounded soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office, No. 89 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Call with discharge and two witnesses. jy26

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney, having offices at AUSTIN, TYLER and WOODVILLE, with competent assistants, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout Texas. Lands bought and sold; taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se2-tf

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON.
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS,
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
No. 114 Fourth street

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

R. F. WEDDELL,
Commercial Broker,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets,
no27 Opposite Monongahela House.

BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. A. McLURG,
MERCHANDISE BROKER
And Commission Merchant in Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.
AGENT FOR
Philadelphia Central Spice Mills, New York Corn Exchange Paper Bags, Prof. Morris' Axunnea Baking Powder, M'Candless & Smith's Pure Malt Vinegar.
OFFICE, No. 63 WOOD STREET.
aug2-1y

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,
METAL BROKER,
NO. 124 FIRST STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite and Charcoal Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, Blooms, &c. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited. 1y22

JOHN MOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
Pig Iron and Blooms.
NO. 74 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH.

Also, Agent for the Pottsville Rail Mill. Orders solicited for T rails, 22, 25, 28, 32, 40, 45, 50 and 56 pounds to the yard, and Street Rails. Philadelphia pattern, 40 pounds to the yard. jy6

RESTAURANTS.

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. — PENN STREET, FIFTH WARD,
jy20-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE.
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
no18-3m

PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Successors to Shirk & Co.,)
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the
PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.
The best of references can be given.
The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec5m

WILLIAM CARROLL.....JOHN BEATTIE.....CHAS. WARROLL.
(Late Pomeroy) (Of Cincinnati.) (Late of Pittsburgh.)

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Peoria; Commercial National Bank, Cincinnati; A. David Down & Co., New York; Harrod Wallace, Philadelphia. no24-6m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. G. POINTER
HAMPTON J. CHENEY.....B. P. ROY.

STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and Produce generally.

Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.

Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., James Dalzell & Sons,
Andrews & Armstrong, Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
Spang, Chalfant & Co., Painter & Sons,
Shoenberger & Co., Singer, Nimick & Co.,
Nimick & Co., David Crawford, Esq.,
of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. no6-2m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
GEORGE A. WOOD, Philadelphia.
DOWLE & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., WEBB & RUSSELL, Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oct28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oct28

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. nov8mos

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
Orders and Consignments solicited. fm4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, No. 88 WOOD STREET, under St. Charles Hotel.
jy15-6m

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Canal street, Pittsburgh. se11

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
24 North Front street, Philadelphia.
se29

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Water street. oct26m

C. REITER.....J. A. GRAFF.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
ap5—ly

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills
Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,
Of all sizes the market requires, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.
Warehouse, 82 Third street. myl

WALL PAPER,
Oil satin and blank ground, in great variety at the lowest prices at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

PANEL DECORATIONS,
For halls, vestibules and ceilings, in wood and fresco imitation, at No. 107 Market street.
no11 JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Re-engagement for five nights only of the Queen of Comedy,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
Who will appear as Marie Piccolino—the Statue Piccolino.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, will be presented the entirely new four act comedy, written expressly for Miss Reignolds, entitled
PICCOLINO.
Overture.....Orchestra.
To conclude with
FOND PARENTS.
In rehearsal, "As You Like It."

MASONIC HALL.
For One Week Only, commencing Monday Evening, December 11th, 1865.
La Rue's Great War Show,
the wonderful
STRAT-O-PA-TET-I-CON;
OR, WALKING ARMY.

Embracing 90,000 moving figures, vividly re-enacting the principal Battles and Naval Engagements of the Great Rebellion.

In connection with which, La Rue's OLIO OF ODDITIES every evening at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets, 25 cents. Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children 25 cents.

GRAND MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, to which pupils of schools will be admitted at 15 cents each.

Reserved seats can be secured at C. C. Mellor's music store. U. A. STANLY, Agent.
dec9-6t

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM.
64 Fifth street.
(Under the Opera House.)
Living Wild Animals,
Newly Invented Cosmoramas,
Tropical Birds,
Statuary, &c.
Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss ANNIE EBERLE.

Second night of the splendid combination, Miss MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the great Union Spy, and Mr. J. M. WARD, the celebrated Irish Comedian.

Miss Annie Eberle as Starlight Bell.

TUESDAY EVENING, December 12th, will be presented the romantic drama in three acts, written by John Baldwin Buckstone, Esq., entitled
CYNTHIA; OR THE GIPSY QUEEN.
Dance.....Little Lizzie.
To conclude with the favorite two act drama of
IRELAND AND AMERICA.

Saturday afternoon, October 9th. Admission 25 cents. Commence at 2½ o'clock.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS HALL, Fourth street, near Smithfield.
Open for the reception of pupils on
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

New classes now forming for beginners, Ladies' class at 2 o'clock. Masters and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentlemen's class at 7½ o'clock in the evening.

A new Class for the German now forming.

WILKINS HALL FOR RENT for Select Balls and Parties. Apply to
PROF. COWPER.
dec5-6t At the Hall, or at the Monongahela House

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. Rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. le8-1y

RAILROADS.

1865. WINTER ARRANGEMENT 1865.
Pennsylvania Central R. R.
TWELVE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, trains will leave the Union Passenger Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

FAST EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 2.20 a. m., stopping at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 7.25 a. m.; Tyrone 8.23 a. m.; Hollidaysburg 10.32 a. m.; Lock Haven 12.19 p. m.; Harrisburg 1.00 p. m.; Baltimore 5.20 p. m.; Philadelphia at 5.45 p. m., and New York via Philadelphia at 8.40 p. m.

CINCINNATI EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 5.50 a. m., stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona at 11.50 p. m., where it connects with Fast Line for Philadelphia at 1.30 a. m.

Mail Train—Leaves Pittsburgh at 11.40 a. m.; stopping at nearly all Stations. Altoona 6.05 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.25 a. m., and Philadelphia at 7.10 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS—Leaves Pittsburgh at 3.35 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Latrobe 5.10 p. m., Altoona 9.10 p. m., Harrisburg 12.15 a. m., Philadelphia 7.00 a. m., New York, via Allentown 10.00 a. m., Philadelphia* 7.10 a. m., and New York via Philadelphia at 12.05 p. m. Sleeping Cars run through on this train from Pittsburgh to Baltimore and Philadelphia and to New York, via Allentown.

FAST LINE—Leaves Pittsburgh at 10.00 p. m., stopping only at principal Stations. Arrives at Altoona at 3.00 a. m., Harrisburg 8.15 a. m., Baltimore 12.30 p. m., Philadelphia 12.05 p. m., New York, via Allentown, 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 1.10 p. m., and New York, via Philadelphia at 5.42 p. m.

*Breakfast. †Dinner. ‡Supper.
Daily, all other trains Sundays excepted.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, except Sunday, at 4.15 p. m., stopping at regular stations between Pittsburgh and Conemaugh, and connecting at Johnstown with Sharpsburg, Blairsville and Kittanning Branch and West Pennsylvania R. R.

ALTOONA ACCOMMODATION leaves daily, except Sunday, at 7.10 a. m., stopping at all regular stations between Pittsburgh and Altoona, and making close connections at Blairsville Intersection with the Indiana Railroad, Ebensburg and Cresson R. R., and Hollidaysburg Branch.

First Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6.30 a. m.

Second Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 10.45 a. m.

Penn Accommodation No. 2 leaves daily (except Sunday) at 3.00 p. m.

Third Accommodation Train for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 6.05 p. m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh daily (except Sunday) at 10.30 p. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne.

The Church Train leaves the station every Sunday at 9.05 a. m. and arrives in Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny at 12.30 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

Returning Trains arrive in Pittsburgh:
Mail.....3.50 a. m.
Fast Line.....2.10 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation.....6.25 a. m.
Penn Accommodation.....3.20 p. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation.....8.50 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....4.00 p. m.
Baltimore Express.....1.20 p. m.
Atlantic Express, Philadelphia and Emigrant.....10.30 p. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation.....1.30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express.....2.05 p. m.
Penn Accommodation No. 2.....6.25 p. m.
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail.....12.35 p. m.

All the above trains, except Omnibus Connection, pass through each train before reaching the Depot, take up tickets and baggage in any part of the city. Office No. 110 Penn street, open day and night, where all orders for the movement of passengers and baggage from Twenty-first Ward, etc., may be left.

Baltimore express will arrive with Philadelphia express at 2.50 p. m. on Mondays.

NOTICE—In case of loss, the Company will hold themselves responsible for ordinary baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BROKAW, Agent.
At the Pennsylvania Central Passenger Station, on Liberty and Washington streets. no28

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangements.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will be arranged to run as follows:

Leave Kittanning	Arrive at Pittsburgh
Mail.....6.15 a. m.	9.15 a. m.
Express.....5.10 p. m.	8.10 a. m.
Accommodation.....1.10 p. m.	

Leaving Kittanning	Arrive at Pittsburgh
Mail.....3.00 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Express.....7.50 a. m.	11 a. m.
Accommodation	3 p. m.

F. WRIGHT, Superintendent.
dec2

1865. PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R
THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA
STEUBENVILLE to COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, November 20, trains leave and arrive at the Union Depot as follows:

Leave.	Arrives.
Fast Line.....2.50 A. M.	8.20 A. M.
Mail.....8.00 "	3.15 P. M.
Express.....2.30 P. M.	12.35 A. M.
Steubenville Accommodation.....4.00 "	10.10 A. M.

M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Steubenville, Ohio.
oct9-tf

1865 THE PITTSBURGH, 1865.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after November 19th, 1865, trains run as follows, viz:—

Leave Pitts. & Chicago.	For Cleve'd.	For Wheel'g
Express.....2.50 a. m.	7.50 a. m.	3.50 p. m.
Express.....12.15 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	9.30 p. m.
Express.....2.45 p. m.		
Mail.....6.00 p. m.	6.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
For New Castle and Erie.....6.10 a. m.		

Connections Drive at Pittsburgh:
P. F. W. & C. R. R. 1.50 a. m. 3.10 p. m. 6.00 p. m. 9.00 p. m. C. & P. R. R. 11.15 a. m. 3.30 p. m. 9.30 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny
N. R. Road. N. C. Roads. Wayne'ville
9.00 a. m. 2.05 p. m. 3.50 p. m. 10.30 p. m. 3.50 p. m.
11.50 a. m.
4.50 p. m.
5.40 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Allegheny.
P. F. W. & C. R. R. 7.30 a. m. 8.30 a. m. 10.50 a. m. 2.30 p. m. 4.30 p. m. 12.20 a. m.
C. & P. R. R. 10.00 a. m.

GEORGE PARKIN, Ticket Agent,
Union Passenger Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. G. CASSELBERRY,
Allegheny City.
F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.
my15

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, OCT. 30, 1865, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

Mail to and from Uniontown	Leave Pittsburgh. 7.15 a. m.	Arrive at Pittsburgh. 6.00 p. m.
Express "	3.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11.00 a. m.	6.35 a. m.
Second " "	6.15 p. m.	2.05 p. m.
First Braddock's "	7.00 a. m.	8.30 a. m.
Second " "	4.10 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1.00 p. m.	10.00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to
A. J. SHANK, Agent,
W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

WINTER GOODS.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER, NUTRIA & SEAL
Caps, Gloves and Mufflers.
LADIES' FUR GLOVES,
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
FOR SALE BY
R. H. PALMER,
84 Wood street.
no29

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.
Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families furnished with
LAUNDRY WORK
executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Hunter, Reed & Mingo's, 31 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Reeves & Long's Drug Store, Wylie and Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Leacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Common, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate
no7-3m G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

J. B. SEYMOUR WOOD Engraver, 126 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

GROCERIES.
10 hhds prime Porto Rico Molasses;
100 bbls Barbadoes Molasses;
50 bbls Havemeyer & Eder's Syrup;
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
dec5 141 and 143 First street,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

PETROLEUM.

W. S. BATCHELDER,
Petroleum Broker,
19 IRWIN STREET.
dec1-3m PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH OIL WORKS.
OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
no27-3m] Duquesne Way, near Hand st.

DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.

This company was organized on the 29th inst., under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The territory of the company adjoins the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.

CAPITAL STOCK.....$325,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00

OFFICERS.
President—S. A. JOHNSTON.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. W. RITCHIE.
DIRECTORS.
S. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RICHON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. ORMSBY, | W. C. KING.
H. W. RITCHIE.
jel-1y

WELDON & KELLY,
Manufacturers of
Lamps, Lamp Goods, Chandeliers, &c.
ALSO, DEALERS IN
CARBON OILS, BENZINE, &c.,
No. 164 Wood Street, near Sixth,
oc2 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TREARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCAOIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
and 111 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest time, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with anything they may want of the kind, by calling on or addressing me at the Pittsburgh Foundry, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. jel3-6m

CARPETS.

M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and for sale at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
4-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this county.
71 and 73 Fifth Street,
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
Salesroom, Second story. no14

CARPETS.
The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

OIL CLOTHS
From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for stove and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.
no21 93 Fifth street.

PIANOS.

PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MELODEONS.
Hoffman, Hœne & Co.,
53 FIFTH STREET,
Are the sole Agents for Decker Brothers, New York, Sterling, Raleigh Haines, New York, Pianos, and also for Taylor & Farley's Organs and Melodeons.
THESE INSTRUMENTS ARE
IN EVERY RESPECT
THE
MOST PERFECT IN THE COUNTRY.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
se22

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
THE CELEBRATED
BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO., Philad'a
PIANOS.
THE AMERICAN ORGAN and Estey & Co. COTTAGE ORGAN admitted by dealers and all who have heard them to be superior in tone to all other Instruments of the kind manufactured in the United States, Having the exclusive agency for Pittsburgh of the best manufacturers in the country, we are prepared to furnish all the wholesale trade. Brass and Reed Band and Orchestral INSTRUMENTS of every description for Brass and Cornet Bands, at reduced rates. Illustrated Catalogues and price list furnished on application. New and second-hand Pianos for rent.
WAMELINK & BARR,
No. 12 St. Clair st.
jy28

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA
Express and Exchange Company,
SOLE FREIGHT AGENTS
Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
OFFICES:
84 BROADWAY, N. Y.
39 and 40 COURT SQUARE, Boston.
Pier 42 North River, (foot of Canal st.,) New York.
607 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.
STEAMERS SAIL
On the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, except when such dates fall on Sunday, when departure will be on Saturday preceding.
Mail closes at 11½ A. M. on days of sailing. Letters must be enclosed in the various denominations of government stamped envelopes, according to weight, these, with our frank attached, may be procurred at any of our offices.
Freight and small packages received for California and the Pacific Coast.
California Coupons bought or collected.
Collections made and commissions executed in the Pacific States.
Exchange for sale on London, Dublin, Paris and San Francisco.
Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London issued to travelers, exchangable for Circular Letters payable in all parts of Europe.
Passengers for Ireland will find this the most convenient as well as *the safest* way of providing themselves with funds.
Also, Letters of Credit on our San Francisco house, for which they will issue Circular Notes payable at any of our offices in California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, and British Columbia.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to San Francisco and all accessible points in the Pacific States.
California Gold and Nevada Mining and other Stocks bought and sold on Commission by telegraph.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
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G. W. KIEFER.....WM. HUMMEL.

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION.

Twenty-five Dwellings Destroyed.

SEVENTY FAMILIES RENDERED HOUSELESS.

Loss Fully One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

A CHANCE FOR PHILANTHROPISTS.

One of the most destructive fires that has visited this vicinity for years, occurred yesterday afternoon in the lower end of the Third Ward, Allegheny, and Reserve township, which resulted in the destruction of several large establishments and twenty-five private dwellings. The origin of the fire, as near as could be ascertained, is as follows: A frame stable, which had been standing on the premises connected with Harbaugh's pork house, in Reserve township, was torn down a few days ago, and a portion of the frame-work removed from the ground. Yesterday afternoon, about four o'clock, a number of boys built a fire on the bank of Butchers' run, from the remains of the stable, when the fire communicated to the end of the shed, which had escaped from the numerous refineries above, and in a moment the entire run was ablaze. The fire floated down the run, and passed under Jackson's pork house, but owing to the fact that it was not been arrested at this point, no damage was done. On approaching Mr. C. Lappe's extensive tannery, however, on the corner of Chestnut and O'Hara streets, which was built directly over it, the flames communicated to the building and in a short time it was a mass of ruins. A large amount of stock, which it contained, was also consumed. Mr. Lappe's residence, and a number of tenement houses north of the tannery, were also destroyed. All this property belonged to Mr. Lappe, whose loss will be severe.

The burning oil swept down the run, carrying devastation before it. Mr. Hoffman, Brewer was the next sufferer. His malt house, stable, with a dwelling attached, situated north, on the same brewery, and near the run, took fire and were destroyed. Christian Dillon's carpenter shop, and Jacob Geyer's slaughter house, shared the same fate. Nearly every article in these establishments were destroyed.

The inhabitants residing east of Chestnut street, and on the line of the run, seeing the danger to which they were exposed, commenced removing their effects, but before this had succeeded the fire was upon them. Most of the buildings were frame, and in a short time twenty-five of them had been destroyed, and during at least seventy families, (principally Germans) houseless and homeless.

Nearly all the occupants of these houses were poor—eight families occupying one of the dwellings. The hired men of Mr. Lappe succeeded in preserving from the flames, were removed to a place of safety, and at an early hour last night, the walls and furniture which were filled with houseless people—men, women and children. A number of worthy citizens were assessing them for their relief, and some of the neighbors threw open their houses, and accommodated as many as they could conveniently provide. How they can be furnished with dwellings in the place of those destroyed by the fire, is a question which should be seriously pondered by every philanthropic citizen, and immediate measures should be taken towards that object.

Shortly after the alarm of fire was given, firemen arrived upon the ground, and labored assiduously to stay the progress of the flames. The Vigilant and Neptune were the first engines on this end of the line. During the progress of the fire an accident happened to the engine of Grant, and she was forced to retire from service. The fire department labored to a great disadvantage, owing to the want of a sufficient supply of water, but they did the best they could under the circumstances, and succeeded in saving much valuable property.

It is impossible to estimate the loss sustained by the sufferers, but it will, in the aggregate, amount to at least $100,000. Many of the dwellings destroyed were owned by poor but industrious men, who will be unable to rebuild.

Special Meeting of City Councils.

A special meeting of City Councils was held last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.—Present: Messrs. Brown, Cowsin, McLauchlin, McMillan, Morrow, Phillips, Normance, Rea, and President McAfee.

The President read a communication from the Controller, recommending a transfer of the remainder of the various appropriations, except the Monongahela Wharf appropriation, to the Police and Street appropriations. The communication was read and adopted.

A communication from W. P. Weyman, Esq., Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, surrendering City Hall, and tendering thanks to Councils for its use, was read and accepted.

Mr. McLaughlin presented a report from the joint committee, consisting of the Committees on Engines and Hose and Committee on City Property, to whom was referred the communication from the Duquesne Engine Company, asking privilege to exchange their present house and lot on Smithfield street for one on the corner of Cherry alley and Fourth street. The committee reported favorably to the proposed change, when the matter was referred to the Committee on City Property with power to act.

Petitions from Nimick & Co., and Friedly, Felix & Co., asking for an abatement of their business tax, was read and referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Abraham Greenwood, stating that his property on Pike street had been damaged to the amount of $1,500 by the grading of the said street, and requesting that Reviewers be appointed in his case. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Thompson also offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on City Property be and are hereby empowered to advertise for proposals for building a stable, bank and drying room, in the rear end of the Relief Fire Company's lot.

On motion, Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Present: Messrs. Arabry, Boggs, Bole, Dealers, Dickson, Frederick, Hare, Hunnicutt, King, Leonard, Mawhinney, McQuewan, O'Neill, Ross, Rehman and President Steel.

After concurring with Select branch in their action, and also in regard to the reference of the Carson street Sewer to the new Board of Viewers, the Common Council adjourned.

Meeting of Returned Soldiers.

A meeting of returned soldiers held last evening at Wilkins' Hall, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was called to the chair, and Col. Burke Miller had officiated as Secretary. The object of the meeting was announced to be to take measures for the formation of a permanent organization; to advance soldiers' interests, and to exclude all party creeds from its associations.

Letters were read from Generals Barnes and Gallupe, expressive of their regret at their inability to be present at the meeting, and giving its object their cordial approval.

On motion, the following committee was appointed to draft Constitution and By-laws for a permanent organization: Capt. Robt. Pollock, Gen. J. Scarson Clapp, Thos. S. Sloan, Wm. M. Hartzell, John H. Kerr.

A committee to secure a suitable hall for future meetings, consisting of the following gentlemen, was appointed: Gen. A. L. Pearson, Capt. Samuel Kilgore and Wm. M. Hartzell.

A committee of correspondence to Congress of the Bounty Memorials, desire all memorials to be left at the Mayor's office.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to meet again next Monday evening at the same place, and effect a permanent organization.

SUDDEN DEATH IN ALLEGHENY.—Coroner Clawson yesterday held an inquest on the body of a German girl, aged seventeen years, named Sarah Wannhoff, employed as a domestic in the family of Mr. T. D. Jones, residing at No. 79 Boyle street, Allegheny, who was found dead in her room in the morning. It appears that the deceased retired the previous evening in her usual health, but about two o'clock yesterday morning she awakened Mrs. Jones, and complained of a violent headache. Mrs. Jones arose, and after applying remedies to alleviate the pain, retired to bed in the same room, the deceased remarking that she felt much better. About half-past five o'clock Mrs. Jones, going to the bed occupied by the deceased, discovered that she was quite dead. The deceased has two brothers and three sisters residing in this city. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

NEW HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Mr. Lewis Stuckrath, who has charge of Dabb's wholesale photograph material department, No. 52 St. Clair street, second story, has purchased for holiday sales choice photograph frames, a select assortment of albums, photographic views and stereoptic ons—just such articles as will make handsome Christmas and New Year's gifts. To make the elegant frames the more attractive, Dabb's new imperial photograph's is indispensable, which may be obtained only from the subscriber in favorable. Dabb's photographs have an extensive and well deserved fame, and in their execution and artistic finish are all that could be desired.

ALLEGHENY CITY ELECTION.—The Union Executive Committee of Allegheny city met in the Controller's office, in City Hall, last evening, and organized by electing Josiah King, Esq., of the First ward, President, and Mr. Samuel Hastings, of the Third ward, Secretary.

On motion it was resolved that the primary meetings of the Union voters of the city be held on Saturday, Dec. 30th, between the hours of three and seven o'clock P. M.

A resolution recommending that Union men only would be permitted to vote for the candidates, was read and adopted.

The committee then adjourned *sine die*.

WATCH PRESENTATION.—Mr. L. Walthour, engineer of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville accelerator, has been presented with a handsome silver watch of the American Company's manufacture, and a valuable gold chain, by the regular passengers of the train living along the Railroad. Mr. Walthour is a careful and experienced officer, and merited the handsome testimonial presented.

PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.—Pittock, the enterprising news dealer, is great on novelties, the last introduced by him being a pyrotechnic toy, called Pharaoh's serpents, which has recently been brought to this country from Paris. The toy is a cone of tin foil, containing a white powder, which, when lighted, issues a serpent-like coil of some two feet in length. It is an amusing and marvelous toy, and will find ready sale, for which Pittock is provided.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—On Saturday morning, in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas, on motion of David W. Bell, Esq., Frank W. Kennedy was duly admitted to practice law as an Attorney in the several courts of this county.

PROMOTED.—Maj. E. H. Ludington, Assistant Inspector General of the Regular Army, who is well known in this city for the energy displayed while on duty here in the early part of the rebellion, has been brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallant conduct in the field, and Colonel for meritorious services in his department. Both brevets are on the 13th of last March.

JEWETT'S PATENT LEG.—John F. Hildreth, the agent of the celebrated Jewett Patent Arm and Leg Manufacturing Company, is in the city, hunting up soldiers who require the use of either of these invaluable articles.

BIGAMY.—John A. Culp was arrested yesterday by the Mayor's police, on a charge of bigamy, preferred by John Noonan. It is alleged that Culp has a wife and six children residing in Harrisburg, and that some months ago he married a sister of the prosecutor. He was held for a hearing.

Court Proceedings.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before Judges Millon and Brown.

The Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock.

The case of Thomas Hughes, indicted for the murder of James Thomas Gallen, which had been announced as the first case that would be taken up, was, owing to the absence of Mr. Swartzwelder, Esq., one of the counsel for the defense, again postponed.

John Forsyth was arraigned on a charge of committing an assault and battery with intent to kill James Skillen, a tavern keeper in Coultersville. The alleged offense was committed in the prosecutor's house, on the evening of the 23d ult. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty, when Forsyth was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year and six months.

Benjamin and John Trimble, indicted on oath of W. H. Arnold, for stealing $150 dollars from him, were placed on trial. It appeared from the evidence, that Arnold had leased the "Variété Theatre," on Penn street, with the agreement that Mr. Trimble was to receive $150 in advance, on the opening night. When the evening arrived, the Trimbles took possession of the ticket office, and remained there until they had secured the sum agreed upon. The court held that, if anything, it was a case of trover and conversion, when the defendants were discharged.

Alanthe Gibson was found guilty on three charges of larceny, and sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of one year and six months in the Penitentiary.

George Hetzell, indicted for the larceny of $100 in greenbacks, was discharged the prosecutor failing to appear.

John Hancock and William Oxey were acquitted on a charge of conspiracy with others to rob, owing to the absence of the prosecutor, S. H. Mcgeary.

James Lord plead guilty on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Lizzie Rogers, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and undergo an imprisonment of thirty days in the County jail.

ROBBED.—A drover named Duff, who resides on Jackson street, in the Second ward, Allegheny, was robbed on Saturday night in a tavern on Ohio street, of $100 in greenbacks. The thieves have not been arrested.

PRESBYTERY OF PITTSBURGH.

Thankfulness for Peace and Liberty.

The Presbytery of Pittsburgh, (N. S.) in session at New Castle, December 9th, 1865, unanimously adopted the following paper, on the state of the country:

Resolved, That in the return of peace, with the vindication of republican institutions, the re-establishment of national authority; the installation of emancipation, and the hope of a holy compromise, we thankfully acknowledge the benignant favor of Almighty God.

Resolved, That while we rejoice with all parts of the nation we recognize an approach to the true position of a model christian republic; humbly and heartily acknowledge God for having, even though by this bitterest baptism of civil war, from this vile and shunned earth, purged, purified and exalted God for having freed from bondage so large a portion of the human race.

"From this vile earth," *Journal* of Saturday says:

"In announcing the suspension of Willard Brothers, Nesbitt & James and George Brine in our issue of yesterday, we desired to raise their voice in regard to reckless trading and speculating generally did not apply to these gentlemen personally, although inadvertantly printed so. We have long had a highly respected member of the Board of Trade for the past eight years, has done a very large business, and we learn from the banks with which he has kept his account that all obligations have been promptly met. His suspension is merely temporary, his assets being six times greater than his liabilities, and he will doubtless resume business within a week. Messrs. Nesbitt & James are heavy owners here, and during their six or eight months stay in our midst, have done a very extensive trade, and enjoyed the confidence of the business community. We are informed a few days ago they will be of very short duration and that 100 cents on the dollar will be paid to all creditors."

There are still some Southern bank notes in the hands of parties who had laid them away during the rebellion, but now find their value appreciating particularly so with the Louisiana banks. A late New Orleans paper gives the current value of the best of them. It says:

"Current bank notes have been in moderate request, but some on the list have commanded still higher rates, the sales including $5,000 Bank of Louisiana at 82½ per dollar; $8,000 Bank of New Orleans at 82, showing a further advance; $4,000 Crescent City at 85; $6,000 Louisiana State Bank at 72½@73; and 78c, the outside figures showing an improvement of 4c.

"We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 47@48c per dollar, Merchants Bank at 62@66c, Louisiana State Bank at 65@67c, Bank of New Orleans at 75@78c, Crescent City Bank at 80@85c, and Union Bank at the same. The inside figures represent the ruling rate paid by dealers for the small sums the Mississippi Bank and Bound Sums command the outside prices down to 10 cts.

"The Canal Bank, the Citizens' Bank and the Mechanic's and Traders' Bank redeem their circulation with National currency. The Southern Bank and Bank of America have certificated specie payments, but have so little circulation left out that their bills are seldom met with.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

[From Work, McCouch & Co., Stock and Exchange Brokers.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 11—Sl. Nicholas, 3; Major Slade, 3; Curtin, 2; Dalzell, 1½; Caldwell, 1; McClintock's Excelsior, 1; Oil Creek and Cherry Run, ½; Compharter, ½; Sugar Creek, ½; Eldorado, ½; Mingo, 2½; Junction, 1½.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, December 12, 1865.

BUSINESS.—So far as relates to the markets, no change was exhibited as regards prices or demand, the sales being generally confined to lots to meet the immediate wants of the home trade. The receipts of produce were not large, but sufficient for all purposes. One drawback to trade is the near approach of the first of the new year, that being the time for annual settlements. Dealers are not anxious to open new accounts until after that event has passed, hence trade will necessarily be restricted. Upon the whole, it has been remarkably mild for the season; in fact we have had no winter weather up to this time. Our rivers are in good navigable order. Bonds have a fair supply, on the lending business was brisk, with pretty liberal shipments to most points. The Lorena is receiving a heavy cargo for New Orleans, and she will constitute the third regular packet line left for that port direct from this port since the war closed. The Financier is announced for Cincinnati this day. The Kate Robinson is filling up for St. Louis, and will be ready to dispatch. The new steamer Messenger is announced for New Orleans on Wednesday. Passengers and shippers can bear this in mind. The fine packet Emma Graham leaves to-day at 4 P. M. for Zanesville and goes through the Ohio canal. Miss Citizen came in from St. Louis with a big cargo of iron. Bayard left for Parkersburg with a good trip. The Brownsville packets complain that trade on that route has fallen off largely, in consequence of which they were compelled to withdraw one of their boats. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES.—We continue to notice a firm market for the various descriptions at full prices. The supply on hand at present is not large. Pearls—Sales 6 tons at 12@ 12½. Pots—Sales 20 bbls. at 10½@10¾ cash, 30 days, 10 tons refined 9½@9¾c.

LARD.—Steady; sales 20 pkgs prime galena, 12c.

HOMINY.—Was in moderate demand for home purposes; sales 7 bbls pearl, 4½@5c.

RICE.—The market was dull. Buyers are disposed to take hold sparingly at the present asking rates. Sales 8 bbls at 7½@7¾c. N. O. Market.

CRANBERRIES.—Were in fair demand; former prices were well maintained. Sales 40 bbls at $9@$9 50 per bbl. The latter for cultivated.

POTATOES.—Were in good supply, with a fair amount of transactions. Sales 2 car loads, at depot, at 85 cents @ $1, closing firmly; sales 100 bbls at $2 50@$3 50 by the lot. Apples—Our market continues to be amply supplied with a large variety. Among the sales were 250 bbls at $1 90@$2 25 this October at $5 00@$6 00.

GOOSEBERRIES.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The market contains a good supply. The sales were by no means extensive. As prices were unchanged we quote them.

CHEESE.—The market was steady with a fair demand. The receipts are on the increase. Sales from Hamburg, 200 bbls at 10½@10¾c; from Ohio at 22@23c.

LIME.—The market was steady, with a moderate inquiry. Sales of 75 bbls at $1 10.

SUGAR.—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales 3 bbls at 9c.

HAY.—Prices continue to be governed by the receipts at the scales. Sales of 1 load at prime, $27 on track, and from $26 to $28. Sales 4 tons baled, on the wharf, at $28 50@30.

FLOUR.—The market was dull with a light demand for the various descriptions, the largest inquiry being for the better qualities. Country millers will be difficult to give at the present time, as no two dealers are disposed to take the same grade. We quote as follows, at the following prices: Extra Family, Winter Wheat, $10@10 50; Spring Wheat, $9@9 50; Superfine Light, $8@8 50; Pittock Creek, 11 25; United States, $8 25; Tuscarora, $8 50@9.

GRAIN.—The market was dull; prices were very unsettled, tending downwards. It would be unsafe to give quotations. Wheat is not active, the sales of the week on the West being too inconsiderable. Oats—Not much called for; sales 2 car loads at depot, 50c; sales from store, in a regular way, at 56c. Corn dull; buyers holding off for lower prices; sales 60 bush ear at 75c@75½. Barley—Dealers appear to have supplied themselves, and are disposed to hold off. Rye—Sales 100 bush at 90c@$1. Buckwheat—Sales 50 bush at 75c@80c.

BRAN.—Was in moderate demand; sales of 2 car loads at $20 50@$21 per ton.

FEATHERS.—Were in fair demand; sales 200 lbs at 55c@60c.

DRIED FRUIT.—